The New-York Times.

VOL. XXI......NO. 6394.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, MARCH 18, 1872.

PRICE FOUR CENTS.

FROM THE CAPITAL.

Denial of the Reported Desertion of Prominent Republicans.

They Give Their Adherence to the Philadelphia Convention.

New Candidates for the Office of Vice-President.

The Chicago Relief Bill to Receive Immediate Attention.

Amnesty and Civil Rights Once More in the Senate.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 17.—Mr. SUMNER, to-day, stated to his friends who called to inquire, that he was not going to preside at the Cincinnati Convention, and that he had not been approached for that purpose, directly or indirectly. There is little doubt, however, but that his personal feelings toward President GRANT are such that all efforts at conciliation, even if Mr. SUMNER knew they came direct from the President, would be useless. He may not be led into open opposition to the action of the Republican Party, but he will probably maintain a position of negative hostility if Gen. GRANT is renominated. TIPTON, the tattler, has been telling tales in Cincinnati. His gabbling use of the names of prominent men in Congress created considerable stir here last night, when the dispatches were made known. Of course he had no authority for the use of anybody's name in such connection. Gen. GARFIELD positively stated to-day that nobody had any right to make such use of his name as it was alleged that Mr. TIPTON had done, and when he got ready to leave the Republican Party, there would be a broad notice in advance of the fact. He added that no member of Congress had taken so little interest in political movements this Winter as himself, in consequence of his preoccupation by the important duties of his Appropriations Committee. With the principles of Revenue reform and civil service reform, which will probably be indorsed at Cincinnati, he has well-known sympathies, but that does not warrant the supposition that he will countenance any movement to go outside the Republican Party to enforce those principles by the enunciation of a new platform, or the nomination of a separate candidate. Gen. GARFIELD, nevertheless, thinks it wise for the Republican Party now, in the hour of victory, to pursue a magnanimous and conciliatory course, and that the door should be closed upon no man who shows that he wants to remain. Mr. DAWES' attention having been called to this use of his name, he puts all doubts at rest in the following note:

LETTER FROM MR. DAWES.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, COMMITTEE OF WAYS AND MEANS, WASHINGTON, D. C., March 16, 1872.

MY DEAR SIR: No one has any authority for the statement in respect to myself, attributed to General TIPTON. I have no views in the matter I hesitate to avow. I have no sympathy with the political movement at Cincinnati, [illegible] Yours truly, H. L. DAWES.

To L. L. CROUNSE, Esq.

THE FRENCH ARMS INVESTIGATION.

The Senate arms investigation will resume work to-morrow in the examination of W. C. SQUIRE, REMINGTON's agent. The falsity of the dispatch from Paris, on which Mr. SUMNER's preamble was based, is again confirmed by the following dispatch from Mr. MOREAU, received by Mr. HAMLIN yesterday. This dispatch will be laid before the Committee to-morrow morning, and it is probable steps will be taken to ascertain, if possible, how and through whom the false dispatch of Feb. [illegible] originated.

PARIS, Friday.

To Senator Hamlin, Washington:

Statement of SUMNER that French Assembly passed resolution asking inquiry about American [illegible] This is official.

HENRY MOREAU, Advocate, Paris.

CANDIDATES FOR THE VICE-PRESIDENCY.

It is announced that the name of Hon. JAMES F. WILSON will be prominently presented to the Philadelphia Convention as a candidate for the Vice-Presidency. This has been formally resolved on by Mr. WILSON's friends, in and out of Congress, and it gives a new phase to the canvass for that nomination, as Mr. WILSON's chief support will come from delegations which supported Mr. COLFAX very strongly in 1868. Gen. GRENVILLE M. DODGE, of Iowa, who was a leading friend of Mr. COLFAX at Chicago will occupy the same position toward Mr. WILSON at Philadelphia. This movement naturally takes strength from COLFAX, whose friends were at liberty to go their own way, when he announced his intention to retire from official position, and are not bound to reconsider because he has done so, and in this respect Mr. COLFAX is understood to accord to his friends of 1868 the fullest latitude of action. Mr. WILSON is a very strong man in every respect, and one prominent effect of the presentation of his name will be to fix still more positively the entire Republican Party of the North-west in support of the action of the Philadelphia Convention.

INCONSISTENCIES OF THE TRIBUNE.

Those members of the House, fortunately very few in number, who voted for the Bayfield and St. Croix land grant on the faith of the Tribune's assurance that this grant was wise and beneficent, and that it felt the force of the considerations urged by Mr. CORNELL in favor of its passage, are in a state of wrath in finding the same Tribune on Saturday denouncing the measure as having actually nothing to recommend it save a dishonest argument. They think Mr. GREELEY might at least remember on Saturday what he said on Monday.

AMNESTY AND CIVIL RIGHTS.

There will be a new movement in the Senate soon, it is understood, to secure the passage of the Amnesty bill. It is thought by several Senators that the Civil Rights bill should be first passed, and it is believed that one can be framed which shall avoid all the features in Mr. SUMNER's bill, to which the Republicans objected, and which will be easily passed by the House. When such a bill as this has been passed by the Senate, an Amnesty bill, only slightly less liberal than that from the House, it is believed will meet the views of the necessary two-thirds in the Senate, and will be accepted by the House. There is no particular programme of this kind agreed upon, though it has been talked of. There seems to be no doubt that an Amnesty bill will be passed before final adjournment.

ADJOURNMENT OF CONGRESS.

The question of adjournment is receiving some attention in Congress again, and it is now said that the House is likely to agree to the Senate resolution, which it holds, fixing the date of adjournment on the 29th of May. In that case the Senate will have to go to work earnestly, attend nights frequently, and finish the work for which there is an absolute necessity. This can be done well enough if political debate is avoided. There is now little prospect of another long debate of a political nature till some of the reports of the investigations are presented. The Custom-house and the sale of arms are alone of importance enough to cause any very protracted debate. There will certainly be a strong effort to bring about an adjournment before the meeting of the Philadelphia Convention.

CHICAGO RELIEF.

By a special arrangement among Senators, the Chicago Relief bill displaces the Tariff bill to-morrow, till action can be had upon it. It is felt by all parties to be just that the decision in this case should not be delayed, because so many private interests are dependent directly upon it. There is a prospect that the bill will pass as reported back from the Finance Committee, but the vote will be close.

CHANCES OF THE TARIFF BILL.

The Tariff bill will probably be pushed forward for action. The first struggle will be upon the proposition to remove the duties on tea and coffee. If these duties should not be repealed, the bill is likely to pass nearly as reported from the Committee. If, on the other hand, these duties on tea and coffee are repealed, the bill must go back to the Committee for entire revision. No indication of the prospect of putting tea and coffee on the free list has been given, and so the whole subject is surrounded with great uncertainty.

A BRUTE IN HUMAN FORM.

CHARLES W. BUTTS, a lawyer here, and who has lately been engaged as counsel for the contestee in the contested election case of BOWEN vs. DE LARGE, from South Carolina, was arrested to-day on the serious charge of deliberate and systematic attempts to seduce and debauch young girls whose ages range from ten to fourteen years. The complaint was made by the public school officers, who have been taking testimony for some days, and who claim to have the most conclusive evidence of BUTTS' guilt. BUTTS is a married man, and is about thirty-five years of age.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

A NEW PASTOR.

Rev. Dr. EDDY entered upon the pastorate of the Metropolitan M. E. Church, to-day, succeeding Dr. NEWMAN. A short time after the commencement of the services this morning, the Japanese Embassy entered, and with their attendants were escorted to seats near those occupied by the President and Vice-President of the United States and their families. A few sentences of the clergyman relative to progress and to distinguished representatives of an Eastern nation coming to the West to examine its civilization and general condition, were interpreted in a low tone to the Ambassadors by a gentleman who accompanied them. Immediately after the service they were conducted out of church by a private side door, where they took their carriages and were driven to the Arlington House.

THE ALABAMA QUESTION.

It has recently been ascertained that the initiative steps in the Treaty of Washington began a year previous to the commencement of the formal negotiations in this city, and that preliminary notes were, from time to time, sent to England for consideration of the British Cabinet, which suggested such modifications as the case required. Finally the letter from Sir EDWARD THORNTON to Secretary FISH, and that in reply to it by the Secretary, were prepared, the one dated the 26th, and the other Jan. 30, 1871, in relation to the appointment of a joint high commission. The fact of the preliminary movements for a settlement of the questions between the two countries had been privately communicated to about twenty members of the Senate, who made no disclosure concerning it. No official information has yet been communicated as to the spirit in which the letter of Secretary FISH to Earl GRANVILLE has been received. Gentlemen in high official position, however, think that the conflicting views of the two Governments will be reconciled.

PRINTING OF COMMITTEE REPORTS.

Six or seven additional witnesses have been summoned from New-York to appear before the Custom-house Committee. None of the testimony has yet been officially printed, but the Committee yesterday passed a resolution with that view. It appears from what the foreman of the Government printing-office said to the Committee, that the Kuklux testimony occupies a large number of the compositors, and the clerk of the Kuklux Committee remarked that the testimony taken before the latter Committee would make ten volumes of 600 to 700 pages each.

INDIAN MATTERS.

Appropriations Wanted for Indians—White Settlers on Indian Territory.

WASHINGTON, March 17.—The Indian Peace Commissioners recently made application to the Secretary of the Interior for $[illegible] to be expended for the Alaska Indians, but he declined to comply with it, on the ground that he has no authority to thus divert the Indian appropriations without legislation by Congress. The treaty with the Pawnees provides that certain lands in the Indian Territory shall be ceded to them as a nation. This, however, cannot be done, as the nation has been dissolved by the Pawnees becoming citizens of the United States. The lands have been surveyed, but not patented, for the reason above stated. Congress will be asked to solve the difficulty. The Secretary of the Interior has replied as follows to the resolution of Senator MORRILL, of Maine, calling for information in regard to the occupancy of the Indian Territory by unauthorized persons in violation of treaty obligations, and the number of persons and circumstances of such occupancy:

"I have respectfully to report the latest information on the subject [illegible] by JOHN B. JONES, United States Agent at the Cherokee Indians, in which he quotes from a letter received by him from ISAAC GIBSON, United States Agent for the Osage Indians, to the effect that the latter has been across the Arkansas River twenty miles south of the Kansas line, where he found hundreds of settlers who informed him that all the good lands for fifteen miles down the river were claimed [illegible] In addition to the foregoing, it is known that there are many intruders along the lines of the railroads in the Indian Territory, but this office is unable to give their number from the data at present in its possession."

Political Troubles in Utah—Gentiles Opposed to the Rules of the Saints.

SALT LAKE CITY, March 17.—A grand mass-meeting was held last night to protest to Congress against the admission of the Territory as a State. The hall was crowded. Judge WILLIAM HAYDEN presided, and Judge GILCHRIST and others made speeches, which were enthusiastically received, in opposition to the Mormon movement. It was resolved that two ladies be sent as a committee to Washington to work against the scheme by revealing the inner life of the Mormons, their policy and designs; also that the Gentiles should not go to the polls at the election on the Constitution, as the mass of the population being aliens or non-voters, it would swamp the legal American vote; that the fight should be made in Congress. The meeting called upon the business men to league themselves against the payment of taxes until the Mormon officials make a financial exhibit. They want to know where the funds go, whether for church or State. Vast sums have already been absorbed and no account given. Judgment in the case before the Supreme Court of Utah is awaited with general interest. The Union Pacific Railroad trains are running again with considerable regularity.

Dispute Concerning the Bridge Over the Missouri at Omaha.

COUNCIL BLUFFS, Iowa, March 17.—Although the great bridge across the Missouri at this point is completed, and has been satisfactorily tested, from a hesitancy on the part of the Union Pacific Railway Company to transfer freight with Eastern and Southern lines terminating here, the bridge has not as yet been put into use. The object and efforts of the Union Pacific officials seemed to be to compel Iowa roads to use the bridge, to pay $10 per car toll, and to hold them amenable for all damages that may arise, but the Iowa roads terminating here have unanimously determined to assume no responsibility beyond their termini in this city. Cars are crossing by the old transfer line at the rate of 100 daily, and will do so until the differences between the Union Pacific and Iowa roads are settled. The unanimous report of the Government directors deciding that Council Bluffs and not Omaha is the legitimate terminus of the Union Pacific Railroad has created a very marked activity in real estate and business matters at this point.

THE WEATHER.

Events and Probabilities.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 18—1 A. M.—The falling barometer from the lower lakes to Florida has continued, extending itself eastward to the Atlantic, being now lowest over New-England. The area of rain over the Southern States extended north-eastward over the Middle Atlantic and New-England States as snow. Rising barometer, falling temperature, and westerly to northerly winds have prevailed over the Southern States, with clearing weather, except over the South Atlantic coast. Westerly winds with clearing weather are now reported from the Middle States.

PROBABILITIES.

The barometer will continue rising on Monday over the Atlantic States, with clear and pleasant weather very generally over the New-England, Middle and Southern States. The pressure will diminish over the North-west, with winds backing to southerly and increased cloudiness. An area of low barometer is probably advancing toward California. Dangerous winds are not anticipated for the Atlantic and Gulf coasts.

Terrific Snow-Storm in Maine—Trains Blockaded.

BANGOR, Me., March 17.—The snow-storm of Friday was much more severe to the north and westward than here. More snow is falling, attended with a severe gale. On the European and North American Railroad, and on the Piscataquis Railroad the snow is drifted fearfully; some of the drifts are twelve feet deep. The train which left here for Dover, on the Piscataquis Road, on Friday morning, and should have returned the same afternoon, did not reach Old Town on its return until 8½ this afternoon, and the joining train on the European and North American Railroad, which left St. John on Friday morning, reached this city at 7 this evening, having experienced the greatest difficulty in overcoming the blockade, both in going up and returning. The European and North American Railroad is badly blocked on the New-Brunswick section, and no tickets will be sold to go beyond McAdam Junction on the train which goes out to-morrow morning. The largest available force is at work, and Superintendents ANGELL and MCLEOD are doing all in their power to clear the road. A dispatch from St. John says another storm seems impending, which may cause a continuance of the blockade. Nothing like the past two weeks has ever been experienced in the history of railroads in Maine. Schooner Katahdin, ice-bound in Bucksport Narrows, was relieved to-day, and came up to Winterport. Surveying steamer [illegible], which was frozen in while attempting to aid the Katahdin, has reached her dock in Bucksport.

Destructive Fire in Scranton.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

SCRANTON, Penn., March 17.—Three frame dwelling-houses in Gibson-street, this city, were burned to the ground this evening, five families were made homeless. The Fire Department were promptly on the ground, but were unable to obtain water. One of the houses was occupied as a saloon by BRYANT HEALY and the head-quarters of the Democratic politicians of the Seventh Ward. Spotted fever is rapidly disappearing, and children are now allowed to attend the schools.

Destructive Fire in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, March 17.—Saturday night a fire was discovered in the building No. 720 Market-street, occupied in part by E. P. MOYER & BROTHERS, harness and saddle manufacturers. The fire originated on the third floor of the building, in the back part, which was constructed of wood and was entirely destroyed, and the stocks on the other floors were badly damaged by water. The stock of MOYER was valued at $[illegible]; insurance $[illegible], in city companies. The building was also insured in city companies.

Large Award for Injuries by a Railroad Accident.

BOSTON, Mass., March 17.—Ex-Chief Justice BIGELOW, S. H. WALLEY and OTIS NORCROSS, referees between the Eastern Railroad and STEPHEN D. THAYER, of Newton, who was seriously crippled in the Revere disaster, have awarded him $[illegible] damages. Mr. THAYER lost all his fingers, his two thumbs only being left attached to the mutilated palms. His left eye was entirely destroyed, his left ear nearly deaf, and the right eye in so critical a condition that total blindness may be the result.

Important Railroad Consolidation.

SCRANTON, Penn., March 17.—The Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company and the New-Jersey Central Railroad Company on Saturday entered into an agreement consolidating and uniting all the interests of the two corporations. The business of the two companies is to remain for the present in the hands of the old officials subject to the control of a joint committee composed of the Presidents and five of the Directors of each of the old Boards, with Hon. JOHN [illegible] as Chairman. The consolidation takes effect immediately. The conditions are not yet known.

THE SUICIDAL MANIA.

Another Boy Kills Himself—A Man Tries to Poison and Then Drowns Himself.

From Our Own Correspondent.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., Saturday, March 16, 1872.

Three shocking suicides have been committed in this vicinity within the past two or three days, the victims of two of them being boys. An account of ALFRED MORSE's self-murder, at Port Jervis, has already been published. The other boy suicide was JOHN LANGLEY, aged fourteen years, a son of CHARLES LANGLEY, an employe of the Middletown and Crawford Railroad Company. The boy was living with Mr. GEORGE BEAKES, a farmer, near Crawford Junction. About 11 o'clock, on Wednesday, it seems he took a horse with which he had been working to the barn, and not having made his appearance at 1 o'clock, M. BEAKES went to the barn to look for him. Upon entering, he found the object of his search hanging by a rope, dead. He presented a shocking spectacle, his neck being dislocated, and evidence of a hard struggle being visible. The rope was a large one, used for hoisting hay. One end of it was fastened in the floor, from which the rope was passed up to a pully in the peak of the roof, thence across the barn, and wound about the centre beam, and hanging down toward the floor. The boy had tied this end around his neck, and apparently jumped from or slid off the mow, and hung against a step-ladder leading up to the mow. Justice LITTLE, of this place, was sent for, and an inquest was held. A verdict of "Death by strangulation, whether by accident or otherwise, unknown to the jury," was rendered. The deceased was of a particularly lively and cheerful disposition, and no possible cause can be assigned that should have led to his terrible death. From nothing in the surroundings, or circumstances attending his position when found can any conjecture that his death was an accident be formed. The boy was a great favorite in the community, and the affair has spread a deep gloom over the neighborhood.

On the same day Warwick, the terminus of the Warwick Branch of the Erie Railway, in Orange County, was the scene of another most melancholy suicide, the victim in this instance being a man, aged fifty-two years, named BERNHARD HENNEN. On Saturday last he called at PITTS' drug-store and inquired for a dose of arsenic, which he said he wanted to kill rats with. He had been drinking, and the druggist sent him away with a quantity of pulverized chalk. About a year ago he had talked of committing suicide, and it is believed now that he wanted the arsenic for that purpose. On Wednesday he was seen going in the direction of the Wawayanda creek. A short time after dinner, a boy, having some musk-rat traps, setting near a deep hole in the creek, went down to look at them and saw the body of a man floating in the water. He at once ran back and gave the alarm, and a number of men proceeded to the spot and fished the body out. It proved to be that of HENNEN. He had divested himself of his hat and coat, and a scarf he wore, all of which were found on the bank. The corpse was brought to Warwick, where it was viewed by Justice STEWART, and a jury summoned. The investigation elicited the above facts, in accordance with which a verdict was found. The deceased was a widower, having no relatives in this country, but a number of children in Germany.

FOREIGN NEWS.

The American Note Favorably Received in England.

Settlement of Revenue Difficulties in France—Demonstration in Rome in Honor of Mazzini—After the Carnival.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Favorable Impression Created by the American Note—St. Patrick's Day in Ireland.

LONDON, March 17.—The London Observer states that at the meeting of the Cabinet yesterday, the American reply to Lord GRANVILLE's note was read and discussed. It produced a favorable impression, and was regarded as furnishing an opening for further negotiations on the basis of the arrangements provided by the Treaty of Washington. A meeting will be held to-morrow night in this city, at St. George's Hall, to commemorate the anniversary of the Communist uprising in Paris. A coal-train ran off the track yesterday, near Cardiff. A railway guard was killed, thirty cars were wrecked, and a cottage near the track demolished.

DUBLIN, March 17.—St. Patrick's anniversary was observed throughout Ireland to-day. No disturbances are reported. At Drogheda there was a great open-air celebration, at which speeches were made upholding "home rule," and denouncing the Government for refusing pardon to the Fenian prisoners.

ITALY.

Demonstrations in Honor of Mazzini.

ROME, March 17.—The demonstration in honor of the memory of JOSEPH MAZZINI took place to-day, and was a great success. An immense procession, including all the working men's societies, with banners, flags and bands of music, carried the bust of the deceased patriot through the principal streets to the Capitol, where it was deposited with imposing ceremonies and eulogistic speeches. Good order was maintained throughout the proceeding.

After the Carnival—Life in the Capital—The Death of Gen. Cugia—Italian Sentiment on Anglo-American Matters—Progressive Measures—Pauperism in the Metropolis.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ROME, Tuesday, Feb. 20, 1872.

The riot of the Carnival has subsided into the decent rest of the Lent season. There is preaching every day in a dozen Roman churches, but the attendance is not so large as it would be did not the indifference to what concerns the priestly offices every day increase. Some of the preachers use the opportunity of pulpit-preaching to condemn in stronger terms than ever the most profane act of usurpation, which has taken from the Pope his temporal power and given the Italians possession of Rome. The freedom of printing and speaking now enjoyed is taken advantage of by the clerical leaders quite as much as by any others, and their utterances become bolder with continued indulgence, and as the indifference of the public settles into more obstinate and hopeless dullness. The bells of the churches do not ring so constantly and with such gay sounds as formerly, and instead of a cheerful, the priests wear a sullen, sad and disappointed look. In occasional visits to St. Peter's I find always but a few wandering over the vast area of marble pavement, and the church is shut much earlier than in the old days of Papal prosperity, when it was thronged until evening with devotees from all parts of the world. They are less obliging than formerly at the Vatican, and it now costs visitors from five to ten francs to get the doors of the various galleries opened. It was predicted that with the ending of the pageants at St. Peter's and the other churches the principal attraction for foreigners would be lost to Rome. But the hotels and lodging-houses are so full that it is not easy for new-comers to find a comfortable place, which is a proof that Rome, even without the Pope, will be able to maintain its position as the most interesting city of the world.

THE DEATH OF GEN. CUGIA.

The Carnival ended sadly for the royal family, and many friends, by the sudden death of Gen. CUGIA, the Aid-de-Camp of Prince HUMBERT, and the intimate friend and confidant of the heir to the throne. We saw at the beginning of Quaresima his body borne to burial, with great military ceremony, through the streets of Rome. The General had been throwing Coriandoli on the last day of Carnival, and received his death-stroke in his carriage on his way home. It was a latent constitutional malady from which he had long suffered. He was lodged in the Quirinal Palace, almost in the family of the Sovereign. The royal Prince telegraphed to his father, then at Naples, "CUGIA is dead, and I have lost my best friend." Prince HUMBERT, as a proof of his affection and respect, wished to be one of the pall-bearers, breaking through the established rules of royal etiquette. He sent another dispatch, asking his father's consent, and the characteristic reply of VICTOR EMMANUEL was: "Do what your heart bids you to do;" and so, for more than two miles, was seen the noble young man, the future King of Italy, following on foot, holding one of the corners of the funeral-pall of his dead friend.

SENTIMENT ON AMERICAN AFFAIRS.

The shock given in Europe to diplomatic susceptibilities and the stock market, has sent a slight jar also to Italy. It serves at least to show of how much consequence the United States and England are in the world, that the bare prospect of their getting by the ears has the power to derange financial plans. But the anxiety for the moment has passed away, now that it is seen that America has no intention of pushing matters to extremities. There has been much newspaper writing here upon the question, with a display of more or less knowledge and intelligence. It must be said that the spirit generally exhibited in these articles has been one of fairness toward both parties. I have noticed that such journals as the Opinione—accepted as half ministerial organs—are those which have examined the question most superficially; leaning to the English view, as that representing toward the United States the policy and interest of Europe. But it is pretty clear that the opinion or feeling of the disinterested and well-informed majority, is that the opportunity is the best one that has yet been presented to give to the world an example, or lesson, which will be useful in helping to teach neutral countries how to regulate their conduct in time to come. Italy is to have a new life as a commercial nation, and it is her interest to be on the side of an honest execution of public law.

PROGRESSIVE MEASURES.

No one fails to notice the increasing activity in the cities of Northern Italy in the formation of new associations for the promotion of industrial and commercial enterprise. Genoa is the chief seat of the foreign commerce of the country, and the amount of tonnage built there, to be employed in distant navigation, is every year increasing. Several public meetings lately held in Genoa and in other northern cities have given their approbation to a policy for the country in the sense of protection. It is recommended that the Government adopt, on as liberal a scale as possible, a system of subvention to lines of steamers, under the Italian flag, to keep up communication with the ports of distant countries, with which the products of Italy can be exchanged. There are two lines of steamers without such subsidies, which are already a success; the one with South American trade and the other with Egypt and through the Suez Canal with the extreme East. During the ten years ending with 1871 there was expended the amount of [illegible] of francs for the construction of railroads in the Kingdom of Italy; and work of a similar character laid out will involve an expenditure of three hundred and fifty millions of francs for the next ten years. The question, which has been for some time discussed in England and Belgium, of making the railroads the property of the State, is beginning to find advocates here. Italy expends a large sum annually out of the public Treasury in guarantees to railroads which, in most cases, could only have been built with such aid. It is believed by some writers with skill in political economy that a plan may, in time, be chalked out by which the roads, by becoming the property of the public, instead of a drain upon the Treasury, may add to the revenue no inconsiderable gain.

PAUPERISM IN ROME.

The question of pauperism, one of the most serious for all European cities, has not lost moral and political interest for the City of Rome. In all countries in which the Christian religion, in its most advanced form, has acted as a civilizing agent to put beggary out of sight, and provide for the halt and the blind in hospitals, has been one of the first objects of private charity and public administration. Here in Rome, where it is only just and true to say that Christianity has presented itself in a very low and gross form, mendicancy has been exalted almost to a social and moral virtue. A large number of monks have made it the rule of their order to get their living by begging, and thus setting an example of indolent dependence upon the labor of others. The patrician directors of the Church, living in luxury in their great palaces, a part of the patrimony of papal ancestors, by a very contradictory logic encourage poverty, indolence, and a lean manner of living among the humble members of the religious confraternity and the Catholic population.

CONDITION OF THE CAPITAL.

For nearly a year and a half past, or since the municipal administration has been in the hands of the Liberal Party, the condition of Rome, as regards mendicity, has remained much the same as before the political change. A great cry has been raised against the continuance of the scandal, but until a few weeks past no effective effort has been made to remove the evil. If the plan of reform is persevered in, the streets of Rome will be freed from one of the nuisances which have caused the loudest complaint. The Convent of San Gregorio, on the Celian Hill, is to be the first asylum and reform school, into which are to be gathered the vagrants of the street. The history of mendicity, as it exists in some cities, independently of its purely moral aspects, presents, also, some curious features of social, and almost romantic interest. Much is now written upon the subject as one of the most serious objects of public concern. It is an evil which grows in some cities quite as rapidly as any other, and needs quite as much as any other, the restraints of law, aided by every healing influence of charitable effort.

DISTINGUISHED VISITORS.

The Italian capital continues to be what Paris was, the central place for the visits of the members of Imperial and royal families, and Princes of every degree, with and without the prospect of thrones. Prince CHARLES, of Prussia, has arrived, and it is said that Prince NAPOLEON is expected, bringing a letter from the Ex-Emperor to the Italian King. Gen. SHERMAN has finished his visit, and will set off to-morrow for Naples, where, after spending a few days, he will go on board one of the vessels of the American fleet, which is waiting to act as an escort of honor in his voyage to the East. There has been some feasting in private here for his entertainment, and that of Lieut. GRANT. At Pompeii, a breakfast is to be given by the Americans at present in Naples, and the directors of the excavations will make some explorations in their honor, as is done on the occasion of royal visits.

ANGELICO.

FRANCE.

Settlement of Revenue Difficulties—Old Catholic Movement at Bordeaux.

PARIS, March 17.—A compromise has been effected between President THIERS and the Budget Committee on the war estimates, which are reduced 13,000,000f.

PERE JUNGUA, a priest of Bordeaux, having been prosecuted for writings pronounced by his superiors to be against religion has addressed a letter to Mons. DONNET, the Cardinal Archbishop of Bordeaux, in defense of his orthodoxy. He declares that those who accept the doctrine of Papal infallibility no longer belong to the true Church, and maintains that he and other priests who reject that doctrine are the depositaries of the traditions of the primitive universal Church. Pere JUNGUA is organizing a committee of action, corresponding with similar committees in France and foreign countries, and intends to make a direct appeal to the people of Bordeaux.

M. Thiers in Defense of the Republic.

Paris (Feb. 27) Correspondence of the London Daily Telegraph.

The incident of the day has been the publication of a letter, in which M. THIERS fervently defends the Republic, and expresses his trust that it will be finally accepted by the French people. The letter is signed by M. BARTHELEMY ST. HILAIRE, the general Secretary of the President, and, indeed, his second political self; but the author of the epistle is the President himself. By him it was dictated, and it is accepted by everybody as "a Message from the Throne." The writer recalls the fact that the President had given "the most formal assurances of his determination to guard the Republic which had been confided to his care." Referring to the bill for the regulation of the Press, M. ST. HILAIRE uses words which are so important that I must give them unabridged:

You can rest assured that all his (M. THIERS') efforts have been to guard the Republic, and that he knows how to keep his promise. The bill which he proposed in the National Assembly, yesterday, is a fresh proof of this. We expect from it the happiest result. For my part, I do not doubt that, if the Republic continues to render to the country the great and useful services which it has rendered for more than a year, France will only accept and sustain a Government which is able to guarantee the blessings that she desires—liberty with order, economy with honesty, power with work and patriotism. One most happy circumstance for the Republic is that, to-day, she represents order under all its forms. I do not hesitate to affirm that she has nothing to fear if she remains quiet and moderate, for now she must have the support of all good citizens—at least of those who are enlightened enough to recognize their own interests. I have to offer an apology, my dear colleague, for my delay in answering you. I beg you will make my excuses to your friends and the members of the General Council. This delay, however, gives me an opportunity of expressing fresh hopes for the success of those opinions which are dear to us—opinions contained in the measures which the Government has proposed in the National Assembly, and which, to all appearance, will not be the only ones.

The letter is in reply to an address which was sent to M. THIERS by the General Council of Meurthe-et-Moselle, and is avowedly addressed to M. VARROY, the Deputy; in reality, however, it is written at the National Assembly. It is an answer to the manifesto by which the Right has been attempting to fuse the Legitimists and the Orleanists, and it is a plea for the Press bill of the Government. Virtually the meaning drawn from the epistle is this: "You, gentlemen of the Right and Right Centre are plotting to overthrow the Republic. But take notice that the Republic has been confided to my care, that I do not share your wish for a monarchy, and that I now believe a republic to be the best of all governments for France. If you plot, I will strike." Such is the warning that has been read in the words of the President. The Republicans are highly pleased; they are saying that the intention of M. THIERS has ceased to be equivocal; and they are even hoping that he will use his influence to obtain the definitive proclamation of the Republic. The Monarchical Party is displeased in like degree. To-night the Journal de Paris, the official organ of the Orleanists, says that the letter virtually violates the Pact of Bordeaux, which bound all the rival parties to drop their arms. It will be observed, however, that M. THIERS speaks not as the President of the Republic, but simply as M. THIERS, and the Pact of Bordeaux did not bind him to hide his personal likings. Nevertheless, the epistle will have an important effect on the Committee which is examining the bill for putting down the seditious Press.

BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

The election in Utah, on the new State Constitution, occurs to-day.

The Delaware has been closed by ice [illegible].

Hope, Me., [illegible] has elected a lady Supervisor of the Schools.

Some of the Democrats of Alabama oppose the renomination of Gov. LINDSAY.

The time for the Texas Republican State Convention has been changed from June 11 to May 14.

Ex-Senator JAMES R. DOOLITTLE is to speak in Hartford to-morrow evening, and in New-Haven on Wednesday evening.

Judge R. B. CARPENTER, of South Carolina, is to stump Connecticut, ostensibly for the Democrats.

A fire in a hay store-house on Washington-street, Providence, yesterday, caused the loss of $8,000.

The Methodist Episcopal Church at New-York Mills was destroyed by fire yesterday. Loss, $20,000.

CHARLES M. REED, son of the late Gen. CHARLES M. REED, was elected Mayor of Erie on Friday.

The Oregon State Temperance Convention wisely voted down a proposition to organize a third party.

It has cost one Chicago man six years of time and $27,000 [illegible] in money to procure a divorce.

CALEB GORDON, of Providence, R. I., who was accidentally shot by his grandson on Saturday, died the succeeding evening.

The Woolsey fund of Yale College is making steady progress, and it is believed that the half million dollars desired will be raised.

Hon. WAYNE MACVEAGH, son-in-law of Hon. SIMON CAMERON, is lying seriously ill with typhoid fever, at his residence, at Harrisburg.

The first public meeting of the Internationals of St. Louis, Mo., was held at Turner Hall yesterday; 300 to 400 persons were present.

A young man, convicted of an outrageous assault upon a woman, was publicly whipped in Toronto, on Friday afternoon, receiving twenty-five lashes.

The propeller John L. Hasbrouck reached Poughkeepsie, from New-York, yesterday. From New-Hamburgh she had to crush through nine inches of solid ice.

Owing to the advance in the price of soda-ash, the Pittsburgh Association will meet on Tuesday next to consider the necessity of an advance in glass.

A destructive fire occurred in Unionville, Union County, S. C., last Friday, burning two hotels and eight other buildings. The loss is estimated at $75,000.

The Governor and the Lieutenant-Governor of Massachusetts and a majority of the officers of the State, are members of the Central Grant Club, of Boston.

HARVEY T. JONES, a pioneer merchant of Novato, Marin County, Cal., was found dead on Friday, in a horse-trough, near his store. He is supposed to have been murdered.

The Swiss engineers, NAAFF, RIGGENBACH and ZSCHOKKE, are about to construct a railway to the summit of Mount Vesuvius, similar to that at Mount Washington.

The amount of money contributed for the relief of the Michigan sufferers by the fire of last October was $[illegible]. The value of clothing and supplies is estimated at $[illegible].

A Southern paper reports that Hon. RICHARD BUSTEED intends to resign his office of United States District Judge of Alabama, and will return to New-York to reside.

The Flouring Mill of LESINGHOUSE & BROTHER, corner North Second and Jefferson streets, was destroyed by fire yesterday morning. The loss on the building is about $40,000.

Over $12,000,000 are being invested in hotel property at Chicago. Work is progressing rapidly on the Pacific and Gardner hotels, and contracts for the new Sherman House have been awarded.

The election of a State Senator for the Fifth District of Philadelphia, on the 19th inst., to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Senator EVANS, resulted in the return of WADDELL, Republican, by 700 majority.

J. R. DILLON, of New-York, President of the Society for the Suppression of Obscene Literature, has gone to Washington for the purpose of having the law regarding this subject amended so as to make the penalties more severe.

The teacher in the public school in Centralia, Columbia County, Penn., was so brutally beaten by four men, who assaulted him in his school-room on Friday morning, that his life is despaired of.

A Kansas paper publishes a long and improbable story concerning the means employed to resuscitate an executed murderer by two physicians, and the murder of a negro who was listening, and threatened to make trouble.

Senator BROWNLOW thinks May 15, the time set for the Tennessee Republican State Convention, is too late; that the Convention ought to be held April 12, the birthday of the immortal HENRY CLAY.

Mr. CHARLES CARLETON COFFIN, a well-known Boston journalist, received severe injuries in the head by jumping from a train at Fort Wayne, Ind., on Friday, and has been compelled to cancel all his Western engagements to lecture.

A bill was introduced in the Missouri Senate Saturday, which practically abolishes the death penalty by leaving the kind of punishment to the jury so far as to allow them to decide whether the prisoner shall be hanged or imprisoned for life.

First Lieuts. CHARLES BIRD, Twenty-third Infantry, and CHARLES F. [illegible], Twelfth Infantry, have been ordered to report to the Superintendent of the general recruiting service in New-York City, to accompany recruits to reinforce the Twenty-first Infantry in Arizona.

The St. Louis Alumni of Yale College dined together on Tuesday evening. Thirty-two gentlemen were present, and letters were read from President PORTER, Ex-President WOOLSEY and the Yale Associations of Philadelphia, New-York, Boston and Chicago.

Democrats who talk about the small majority for GRANT in New-Hampshire, ignore the fact that a majority of 1,500 in the vote of that State is equivalent to a majority of at least 15,000 in the vote of the State of New-York. It will do.

Alarmed by reports of the prevalence of small-pox, the Mayor of Huntington, Ind., has issued a proclamation threatening fine, imprisonment and stripes upon the bare back to any one who appears upon the public streets after having been exposed to the disease.

The Hartford City Government has voted to submit a resolution for the purchase of Trinity College grounds for a State-house site and park, for the sum of $600,000, to the people for approval. The vote will be taken on Tuesday, the 19th.

JAMES HENDERSON, a negro who was bought for corporation service by the Mayor of Nashville, Tenn., in 1812, served the city faithfully for fifty-one years, and died on Tuesday in the workhouse, where he has been supported, blind and helpless, since the beginning of the war.

The Massachusetts Republican State Central Committee has decided that the call for the State Convention, to be held in Worcester on Wednesday, April 10, shall read, "to choose four delegates at large and two delegates for the representative to which we shall be entitled under the new apportionment."

ROBERT [illegible], of the town of Leary, has just passed his one hundred and eighth birthday. The Watertown Times says that he has camped out more nights in the North woods and killed more deer than any other man in the State, and that to-day his sight is as clear and aim as sure as any man of half his age.

The Nashville (Tenn.) Banner says that it knows the National Democratic Executive Committee will call a National Convention, but it will not precede any of the National Conventions of other organizations or parties, and it will not be called to nominate candidates for President and Vice-President.

A. J. MOSS has been committed for trial, charged with the murder of JOHN H. TAYLOR, near Memphis, Tenn. J. M. CLAYWELL, at whose house the murder was committed, has been arrested as accessory. MOSS stated that CLAYWELL shot TAYLOR, and gave him a mule to say that he (MOSS) did it.

A break in the main pipe supplying Boston with water from the Chestnut Hill Reservoir, was discovered Friday night, and the waste stopped by shutting the gates. The Chestnut Hill Reservoir would have been emptied, involving a serious water famine, but for the early discovery of the break.

The introduction of the question of woman's suffrage disturbed a member of the Oregon State Temperance Convention, and springing to his feet he made a long speech, beginning: "I think that this woman suffrage question is an outrage. One woman has come into this Convention and kicked up more fuss than all the other delegates, and I don't go a cent on letting her talk so much."

THE MORMONS.

Hopes of the Leaders of Speedy Admission to the Union.

Result of the Recent Constitutional Convention.

A Committee Appointed to Press the Question on Congress.

Polygamy to be Abandoned if Necessary.

Remarkable Action of the Church Party.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SALT LAKE CITY, Friday, March 7, 1872.

At last the State of Deseret has a Constitution, and is again a humble suppliant knocking at the doors of the Union for admission. True, the State itself is as yet but a myth, and exists only in the fond hopes and earnest longings of the devout Saints who framed the organic law for the new member of the sisterhood. But the boundless faith which is one of the conditions of religious fanaticism stops at no obstacles, and in their sure hope of admission the Mormon leaders have already begun to distribute the offices of the new State.

The Constitutional Convention adjourned on Saturday last, after twelve days of diligent labor, and the result of their deliberations has already been submitted to the people of the Territory in a really excellent Constitution. The Committee appointed to present the document to Congress and the President, consisting of TOM FITCH, Ex-Secretary FULLER and GEORGE Q. CANNON, editor of the Deseret News, (church organ,) left for Washington yesterday with the document in their possession, fully prepared to urge the claims of Utah for admission, with true saintly fervor. Meantime a general election is to be held throughout the Territory on Monday, the 18th inst., for the purpose of ratifying the Constitution, and for the election of members of the Legislature of the new State, as well as a representative to Congress. The result is, of course, a foregone conclusion, and the Constitution will be adopted by an overwhelming majority. Indeed, so little weight is attached to the whole movement by the Gentile population, that hardly one vote in twenty of the Non-Mormons will be polled. Since the passage of the Apportionment bill, with POTTER's amendment, the Gentiles of the Territory have regarded the whole question of admission as settled for the present, and have attempted no organized effort to thwart the ambitious schemes of the Church party.

But Apportionment bills and other obstacles of a kindred nature are but as chaff and stubble in the pathway of your devout and loyal Mormon. A State is wanted, and a State must be had at any and all hazards. Accordingly, the Constitution as adopted provides for the taking of a Territorial census wherewith to meet the objection of a lack of sufficient population to entitle the Commonwealth in embryo to a representative in Congress. And while the official census of 1870 showed a population of about eighty-six thousand, all told, I doubt not the new census, taken under the auspices of the Mormon Church, will meet any possible requirements of Congress or President. While, however, I have the most unbounded faith in Mormon fecundity, yet I seriously question whether an exact census would reveal a population in excess of one hundred thousand, including Mormons and Gentiles.

As I predicted in my last, the Convention decided to abandon polygamy, or rather to accept of such conditions upon that question as Congress might see fit to impose, subject, of course, to the action of the people at the polls. Old-time Mormons fought hard for their cherished institution, dear to them as the apple of their eye; but, from the first, it was apparent that polygamy must be conceded. And while the members from the "cow counties," the honest yeomanry of the Church, resisted to the last, FITCH, who championed the movement, as indeed he did the entire Convention, carried the day in spite of all opposition. And yet I have not the slightest faith that any concessions or promises, upon the question of polygamy, that Congress might exact before opening the door of the Union to this people, would ever be observed, even outwardly and formally, far less in their spirit and intent.

The history of the past will be the lesson of the future upon this matter. The act of Congress of July 1, 1862, prohibits polygamous marriages in the Territories, and yet polygamy is more prevalent to-day in Utah than ever before, and polygamous marriages are daily contracted with impunity. In their frantic and over-zealous haste to free themselves from the hated bonds of Federal rule, the Mormon leaders would willingly make any concessions and give any promises. But it requires little of prescience to determine the fate of any pledges of good behavior which might be exacted as conditions precedent to admission.

But the real objection to the admission of Utah is not polygamy. That, bad as it is, is but a minor consideration. The one chief stumbling-block in the way of Statehood for this anomalously-constituted, ill-assorted and heterogeneous people, whose only element of unity lies in their devotion to their common faith, is the theocratic nature of the government which they seek to establish—nay, which they have already established. There exists to-day in this Territory, as there has existed for twenty years past, the most perfect theocracy in all history. A complete subordination of the civil to the ecclesiastical power, a blending of the functions of Church and State with the Church predominant, a gradual but sure absorption of the revenues and substance of the people to swell the hoarded gains of the Church, a system of priestly espionage, perfect in detail, and whose ramifications extend to every nook and corner of the Territory. These are some of the more prominent features of the past and present history of Utah, which it is sought to perpetuate by the creation of the State of Deseret.

Outside of Utah, you can have no adequate conception of the terrible power wielded by the Mormon Church over its followers. Enforcing its mandates with the logic of an assumed revelation, it enters into the minutest details of the private life of its members, and its influence is felt in every act of their lives. Not content with ministering to the spiritual wants of the people, it regulates their temporal affairs, and already a large portion of the wealth of the more illiterate class of Mormons has been absorbed into the coffers of the Church. Let me illustrate how this has been accomplished.

As far back as 1849 the Mormon people were clamoring for admission into the Union, and organized what they termed the State of Deseret, with a constitution under which they sought to be admitted. Without waiting for the doors of the Union to be opened they proceeded to organize all the departments of a full-fledged

State, Executive, Judicial and Legislative, and the officers entered upon the discharge of their duties. Failing to be admitted, they were fain to be content with a Territorial organization, and the Territorial Legislature passed an act to the effect that all laws enacted by the Legislature of the whilom State of Deseret should have full force and be binding upon the Territory. Among these laws was one, which lies before me, entitled "An ordinance incorporating the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints." The second section of the act provides for the election by the Church of one "trustee in trust," (BRIGHAM,) and not to exceed twelve assistant trustees, (the twelve Apostles of the Church,) who are empowered to "receive, hold, buy, sell, manage, use and control the real and personal property of said Church," and to "receive property, real or personal, by gift, donation, bequest, or in any manner not incompatible with the principles of righteousness, or the rules of justice." To acquire the absolute ownership in fee of the real estate of their followers, by fair means or foul, being deemed by BRIGHAM and his apostles, "not incompatible with the principles of righteousness, or the rules of justice," they straightway went to work to procure the surrender to themselves of the title to all the property, real and personal, of the poor dupes who constituted the rank and file of the Church.

It must not be supposed that the motives of these leaders, though altogether selfish, were altogether mercenary. A principal object at which they aimed was undoubtedly the building up of the temporal power of the Church by stripping its members of their worldly goods, and thus, by depriving them of the means of leaving the Territory, to retain them as its good and loyal subjects. To this end their labors were directed for years. Nor did they disguise the real objects in view. Said President HEBER C. KIMBALL, as reported in the Deseret *News*, March 1, 1857: "Let every man render over his property with an eternal deed that cannot be broken. If you do not bring your substance forward and lay it down at the Apostle's feet, you will be stripped. Brethren, tumble your interest into this great reservoir, and we will drink up the earth, and if you do not do it, as the Lord lives, the First Presidency of this Church and the Twelve will drink you up." Equally significant and unmistakable are the words of BRIGHAM YOUNG himself, in one of his sermons, which I quote from the *Journal of Discourses*, volume I., page 202: "If a man has the purse in his pocket, and he apostatizes, he takes it with him; but if his worldly interest is firmly united to the Kingdom of God, when he arises to go away he finds the calf is bound, and, like the cow, he is unwilling to forsake it. If his calf is bound up here, he will be inclined to stay."

To know how firmly the "calves have been bound up," you need only go to the office of the Recorder of Deeds in this city. If the good bishop who fills the office of Recorder will allow you to examine the public records, a privilege which is generally refused to Gentiles, you will find scores of conveyances recorded whereby much of the best property of the city and county is conveyed in fee-simple absolute to BRIGHAM YOUNG, Trustee, &c., "in consideration" (I quote literally) "of the good-will of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints." Upon a system so iniquitous I need predicate no comments. The mere recital of the facts is sufficiently damning to those who have thus carried out one of the most stupendous schemes of systematized fraud and extortion ever devised by human ingenuity. True, Congress has attempted to thwart these ambitious schemes of the theocratic leaders by enacting in the act of July 1, 1862, that no church corporations in the Territories should own or control real estate to the amount of more than fifty thousand dollars in value. But in the very face of this statute, the Mormon Church has gone on in the work of absorbing the property of its members, until to-day it is the wealthiest corporation, save the railways, west of the Mississippi.

In accordance with the recommendations of Gov. WOODS and Gen. MORROW, post commander at Camp Douglas, a new military post is to be established in the southern portion of the Territory, at or near Beaver City, a flourishing town two hundred miles south of this place. Col. FORSYTHE and Capt. SHERIDAN, of Gen. SHERIDAN's staff, are in the city, and start for Beaver to-morrow to examine the country and locate the new post. Without the presence of an armed force it is utterly impossible to enforce the laws and punish criminals in that part of the Territory. The post will be established near the scene of the famous Mountain Meadow massacre, which occurred in 1857, and in which 133 emigrants from Arkansas were brutally murdered by the Mormons. Many of the participators in this bloody massacre are still living in that vicinity, but without military protection, no Federal Judge or District Attorney has ever dared to indict them.

The March term of the Third District Court, to which all the Mormon cases were continued, begins on Monday next. Judge MCKEAN being still absent in Washington, and no provision having yet been made by Congress for defraying the expenses of the Court, none of the cases will be brought to trial for the present. We are looking anxiously toward Congress to know whether the Federal officials of this Territory are to be sustained in the enforcement of the laws, or whether through lack of means a general jail delivery shall be had and the foulest crimes of the century be allowed to go unpunished. J. L. H.

The Pacific Mail Injunction—Testimony Before the Referee.

In a suit of LUTHER C. CHALLIS against the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company, in which an injunction against the directors was denied by Justice GILBERT, a reference was ordered to take testimony as to the facts of the case. The reference was had on Saturday morning before JOHN S. LAWRENCE. The plaintiff was represented by Ex-Judge FULLERTON, ROGER A. PRYOR and Gen. CRAIG, and the defendants by Messrs. IRA SHAFER, MORRIS WILSON and BILLINGS. In the preliminary trial SAMUEL W. HARNED swore that the plaintiff, LUTHER C. CHALLIS, was unworthy of belief. To-day it was sworn by THOMAS LEAVY, MILES PETTIT, JOHN HAMPSON and JOHN GAW, who had known SAMUEL W. HARNED politically and by reputation, that his reputation was not good, and that he was unworthy of belief.

Mr. CHALLIS called to testify as to his character and reputation the following-named gentlemen, chiefly residents of Kansas and connected with many of its public enterprises: W. H. Russell, J. E. [illegible], J. B. Fairchild, J. J. Anderson, Robert McBratney, Andrew J. Mead, Robt. S. Stevens, Robt. W. Donald, Servetus F. Johnson, Samuel F. Tappan, and D. M. Lawson. All these witnesses had acquaintance with the plaintiff, extending over a period of from fifteen to twenty years. He had always been prominent, politically, socially, and in business; had been an active member in the Territorial and State Legislatures of Kansas; was active and a principal owner in most of the railroad enterprises; owned real estate and personal property worth from $600,000 to $1,500,000.

Mr. ALDEN B. STOCKWELL, the President of the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company, was called by the plaintiff, and examined by Judge FULLERTON. On being shown the statement issued by the old Board, he replied:

Q.—I see that there is in that statement "time loans" $[illegible]; are any of these loans still running? A.—Yes, the same amount.

Q.—To whom were the loans made? A.—That is a mortgage upon certain real estate; I never have examined the mortgage myself; Mr. WILLIAM M. TWEED gave the interest on it; it grew out of some transactions of Mr. JEROME.

Q.—The assets are represented by bond and mortgage upon real estate; you do not know upon what [illegible]? A.—N[illegible]

[illegible]

Q.—What kind of obligation does the Company [illegible] from the borrower of these loans? A.—[illegible] of from ten to twenty per cent.

Q.—Give us a better description of it than [illegible] is commencing in the middle? A.—No, sir; it is commencing right at the end.

Q.—Does the borrower give any obligation in writing? A.—No; I think not.

Q.—No promissory note given? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Any stock note given? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—And the borrower signs no written obligation, as you understand it, for the return of this money? A.—Mr. BELLOWS can explain this better than I can.

Q.—Let him blow his own bellows; give us what [illegible]? A.—I don't know.

Q.—What proportion of this surplus is loaned on time; I mean for sixty or ninety days? A.—I [illegible]

Q.—As near as you can state? A.—I cannot approximate.

Q.—You don't make these loans personally? A.—No, I have directed Mr. BELLOWS to loan such and such a sum.

Q.—Couldn't you give us an approximate estimate of the amount of the loans at sixty and ninety days? A.—I cannot.

Q.—Do you think the majority of them extend to that? A.—I don't know; I can't tell.

Q.—Has the surplus increased or decreased since your election? A.—Increased.

Q.—To what extent? A.—[illegible]; that is, taking into consideration the money paid on ships now building and for the coal on hand.

Q.—What is the surplus now as you understand it? A.—From thirty-three to thirty-five hundred thousand dollars.

Q.—How much has been paid on ships and how much on coal? A.—I could not tell.

Q.—Give us an estimate? A.—[illegible] on ships; I cannot tell how much on coal.

Q.—How did this surplus accumulate? A.—By the legitimate business of the Company—the earnings of the steamers.

Q.—Does it in part consist of the interest on these loans that the Company have made? A.—Ah, yes; I should have stated it is covered by the legitimate income of the Company—the earnings of the ships and the coupons of the Government.

Q.—Define the legitimate business of the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company? A.—I don't know that I can tell.

Q.—As you understand it? A.—I am not to define what the business is.

Q.—Then you should not have used the term. A.—I intended by what I said to cover the earnings of the steam-ships and the interest of the money.

Q.—Do you know of any instance or instances in which the Company loaned its surplus or any part of it at a greater interest than seven per cent. annually? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Do you know that any such instance ever occurred? A.—Not to my knowledge.

Q.—There have been times since your election when money netted more than the legal rate of interest in the street? A.—I have understood so.

Q.—In making these loans didn't you take advantage of the money market? A.—We possibly might not have been in a position to do so.

Q.—Have you any means of knowing whether a greater rate of interest has been charged than seven per cent? A.—I don't think that there has been.

Mr. SCHAFFER—There is nothing in this reference to call for this evidence.

Mr. FULLERTON—We claim that they are jeopardizing their shares.

Mr. SCHAFFER—You do not allege anything of the kind.

Judge FULLERTON—I don't care whether we do or not.

The referee decided that under the order he must take any evidence that was offered. After some further discussion the examination was resumed.

Q.—I find in this report made just prior to your election there were on hand among the assets $95,000 United States five-twenty bonds, which cost $[illegible]; I ask you whether those bonds are still on hand? A.—We have sold some bonds since then; I cannot tell whether they are those or some that followed after that; there are other kinds of bonds among the assets; we have sold some bonds, I don't know which.

Q.—Haven't you sold all of the five-twenty bonds embraced in my last question? A.—I don't know.

Q.—If any were sold, were they not sold under your direction? A.—I do.

Q.—Do you remember how often you directed that to be done? A.—I do not.

Q.—Do you remember what amount you directed to be sold? A.—I do not.

Q.—Give us an approximate estimate of the bonds directed to be sold by you since your Presidency, which were on hand at that time? A.—About one-half of them.

Q.—When you speak of one kind do you include the five-twenties, ten-forties, and the five per cent. new? A.—I do.

Q.—Looking at the report, I learn that there were $905,000 of the five-twenties, $175,000 of the ten-forties and $100,000 of the five per cent. new; I ask you whether in your judgment there has not been sold more than half of the bonds enumerated? A.—I think there has.

Q.—How much more? A.—I cannot tell.

Q.—Give us your best recollection. A.—I cannot say.

Q.—What is the least surplus on hand belonging to the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company since you have become its President, irrespective of the proceeds of the sale of the bonds mentioned? A.—The assets never have been depleted; they have increased steadily from the time I went there.

Q.—What is the least surplus in cash that the Company has had on hand since you became President, irrespective of the proceeds of those sales? A.—I cannot say.

Q.—Has it been less than $[illegible]? A.—I don't think it has been less.

Q.—The earnings of the Company have at all times been equal to the emergencies, have they not? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—To what extent did you call upon the assets of the Company over and above the current earnings? A.—I cannot say.

Q.—As near as you can tell? A.—I cannot state.

Q.—Why did you sell those bonds? A.—Sold them because I thought it a good time to sell; the contracts authorized to be filled by the old Board of Directors specified that the money should be paid at stated periods, as the ships were building, and I considered it a good time to sell and raise the money to meet those claims.

Q.—Haven't you bought bonds? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Have you bought any other property? A.—No, Sir; I contracted for a steam-ship; I have bought no property other than supplies.

Q.—Haven't you bought any stocks since you became President of the Company on account of the Company? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Has not the means of the Company been increased directly or indirectly by the purchase and sale of stocks since you became President? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Has not the money of the Company been used directly or indirectly for the purchase of stocks in the market? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Haven't the funds of the Company been loaned to any person or persons with the understanding that the stock of the Company should be purchased or that stocks of other companies should be purchased with it? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—You speak positively upon these subjects? A.—I do, Sir.

Q.—Although you did not make the loans personally? A.—I did not make the loans personally, but I directed Mr. BELLOWS to make the loans; he does not always ask me when we have money on hand, who to loan it to, but it is understood when we have surplus money that it should be loaned as it has been done.

Q.—Now will you enumerate the persons to whom the loans have been made? A.—I cannot.

Q.—Couldn't you name any one concern? A.—Yes; OSGOOD, CURTON & CO., COX & CO., JAMES SMITH, HARRIOT NOYES and others.

Q.—Have you been interested directly or indirectly, either alone or in company with any other person or persons, in any gains made by the purchase of stock with those sums [illegible]

[illegible]

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

[illegible]

300	do	44¾	500	do	6¼
1000	do	44⅞	500	do	6¼
500	do	44⅞	900	do	6½
1000	do	45	900	do	6⅝
400	do	45⅛	50	P., Ft. W. & C. Gt'd.	95⅞
1000	do	45⅜	100	Alt. & T. H., Pref.	60
200	do	45⅝	200	H. & St. Jo. Pref.	66
1200	do	45¾	100	Col., C. & Ind. Cent.	24⅛
800	Erie Pref. b3.	80	200	Mil. & St. Paul. b.c.	59⅞

MONDAY, March 18—A. M.

The engrossing event of the past week in financial, as in ordinary business and political circles, was the revolution in the control of the great property of the Erie Railway, and the action of the Legislature, which soon followed, repealing the Classification Act of 1869, and restoring the future management of the property to its actual stockholders by the annual fair election of Directors, beginning with a stated election in July next.

The Board of Directors who ousted GOULD from the Presidency last Monday, deem themselves a provisional government for the Road until the stockholders of record in July are called together. The men who led the movement or revolution as it is now popularly known, were backed by a powerful proprietary interest in London, whose bankers placed all the means at their command needful to make the change of control a success, and to protect the credit of the Road in the sudden emergencies which it was apprehended would follow this change.

From the financial statement published on Saturday, by the Executive Committee of the new Direction, we arrive (in round numbers) at the following condition of the Capital of and permanent liens upon the property, namely:

[illegible]

General Mortgage	[illegible],000,000	
Preferred Stock	[illegible],500,000	
Leases, if capitalized	[illegible],500,000	54,000,000
Grand total		$132,000,000

The floating debt is $5,608,000; or, deducting $2,886,000 General Mortgage Bonds—part of the above thirty millions—not sold, but in pledge, this debt is net $[illegible]. Against this, the Company held bonds and stocks of leased or connecting lines, coal bonds, transportation bonds, &c., to the nominal value of $5,530,000. The floating debt may therefore be left out of the main question affecting the future of the Common Capital of $78,000,000. The preference liens upon the earnings of the Road, aggregating Fifty-Four Millions of dollars, all bear Interest. They are the first demand upon net income to the amount of $3,780,000 per annum, including, of course, the lease charges. If we assume 70 per cent., or 65 per cent., or 60 per cent. of the gross traffic, as the minimum expenses of operating and keeping in repair the Road, independent of the lease charges, the prospects of the Common Stock, resting on the present and increasing gross traffic of the Road per annum, can be readily figured out.

1. At 70 per cent. expenses, or 30 per cent. net income, and $3,780,000 permanent charges on such income, it would require $16,000,000 gross traffic per annum to yield 2 per cent. to the $78,000,000 Common Stock, and $20,000,000 to yield 3 per cent., and $23,000,000 to yield 4 ₩ cent.

2. At 65 per cent. expenses, it would require $18,000,000 gross to yield 3 per cent. to the Common Stock, and $20,000,000 to yield 4 per cent., and $22,500,000 to yield 5 per cent.

3. At 60 per cent. expenses, it would require $17,500,000 to yield 4 per cent. to the Common Stock, and $19,200,000 to yield 5 per cent., and $21,000,000 to yield 6 per cent., and $23,100,000 to yield 7 per cent.

It is the wide differences of opinion as to what the Road can be operated for and kept in efficient repairs, under honest and capable management, that will, no doubt, give unusual speculative activity in the Common Stock for some years to come, both at home and abroad. And this element will, perhaps, enter more largely into the dealings in the Stock in England, where more than two-thirds the Common Capital is now owned, than in this country. Under a management neither honest nor capable, the Road has not been run as cheap as 70 ₩ cent. for three or four years past. In former years it was run below 65 ₩ cent., and close down to 60 ₩ cent., exclusive of lease charges.

In the other New-York and Western Stocks during the week, there was unusual activity, and the speculation went on with much spirit to near the close of the week. And the same remark applies to Pacific Mail, Western Telegraph, Canton Land Company, &c. The resulting differences in price, compared with Saturday week, are in favor of the market, though not large on the majority of Stocks. Gold, Exchange and the Public Funds show but moderate variations.

The Import Trade of the week was fairly active, but scarcely so large as the Dry Goods people hoped for in the second week of March. The Exports fell off from the previous week, and the Cotton Trade at the Southern ports was scarcely one-half in receipts to the corresponding week last year.

The weekly averages of the Associated Banks, Local and National, reporting through the Clearing-house for the week ending Saturday last, March 16, compare as follows with the previous week, and also with the corresponding week last year. To which we add the Gold and Currency balances in the New-York office of the United States Treasury, at these dates respectively:

Decrease in Loans	$1,473,500
Increase in Specie	418,200
Decrease in other Legal Tenders	1,870,100
Decrease in Deposits	4,342,100
Decrease in Circulation	22,500

	March 18, '71.	March 16, '72.	March 9, '72.
National Capital	$72,[illegible]	$71,785,000	$71,785,000
Loan Capital	15,295,200	15,370,500	15,370,500
Total	$88,370,800	$87,155,500	$87,155,500
Loans	272,070,404	279,868,900	281,342,400
Gold and Gold Notes	22,893,783	19,694,400	19,[illegible]
Other Legal Tenders	55,622,646	42,187,800	44,[illegible]
Deposits	220,945,643	206,049,900	210,392,000
Circulation	31,605,215	28,099,500	28,122,000
In Sub-Treasury	72,274,115	73,233,240	

The Bank return published this morning exhibits the relative strength of the movement in respect to the lawful Money held, as against the Circulation and Deposits, to which we add the position of the movement the week before, and also of the movement of the corresponding week last year:

	March 9, '72.	March 16, '72.	March 18, '71.
Deposits	$210,392,000	$206,049,900	$220,945,643
Circulation	28,122,000	28,099,500	31,605,215
Total	$238,514,000	$234,149,400	$252,550,858
Required 25 ₩ cent.	$59,628,750	$58,537,100	$63,137,714
Gold and Greenbacks	63,697,100	62,792,200	75,797,390
Excess	$4,068,350	$4,255,100	$12,659,676
Rate for money	7 ₩ cent.	7 ₩ cent.	5@6 ₩ cent.

The Bank return shows a decrease in Greenbacks of $1,870,100, and again in Gold Notes of $418,200. The decrease in the general line of Deposits being $4,342,100, the comparative surplus of Lawful Money over the required 25 ₩ cent. to Deposits, and Circulation is about the same as last week. The Loans are down $1,473,500. The return, altogether, was not received on the Stock Exchange on Saturday as particularly encouraging for immediate ease in the Money Market, and Stocks were less buoyant than in the morning. Money was borrowed by the Brokers, through the day, at 7 ₩ cent.

The import entries at New-York, embracing Foreign Dry Goods and General Merchandise, for the week past were $5,385,441, as against $7,888,892 for the corresponding week last year. The exports of Domestic Produce, other than Gold and Silver, were $3,845,908 against $3,649,835 same week in 1870. The Export of Gold and Silver, $780,640, against $1,903,517, same week in 1871. The Customs in Gold paid into the New-York Office of the United States Treasury for the week were $3,065,030. The receipts of Cotton, coastwise and by rail, 18,971 bales.

The Gold values of the Import entries of Foreign Merchandise at New-York, exclusive of Foreign Specie, since July 1, 1871, are as follows, the figures being official to Feb. 1, and since semi-official from the Custom-house:

July	$30,885,304	Feb. 10	$7,380,675
August	30,866,810	Feb. 17	7,317,130
September	28,916,576	Feb. 24	8,025,254
October	30,028,998	March 2	14,009,713
November	24,103,941	March 9	7,170,217
December	25,335,967	March 16	5,235,441
January	28,477,174		
Total since July 1			$286,975,016
Against same date 1871			228,822,471
Increase since July			$58,151,545

The currency value of Exports of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods, including Foreign Goods re-exported from New-York since July 1, is as follows:

July	$17,[illegible]	Feb. 7	[illegible],306,173
August	19,510,837	Feb. 14	[illegible],936,857
September	20,663,382	Feb. 21	[illegible]
October	22,356,227	Feb. 28	5,076,113
November	19,[illegible]	March 6	[illegible]
December	19,271,354	March 13	3,845,908
January	15,951,004		
Total since July 1			$165,[illegible]
Against same time, 1871			152,908,764
Increase since July 1			$12,387,[illegible]
Gold, March 16, 1872			110¼ ₩ cent.
Gold, March 18, 1871			110⅞ ₩ cent.

The Exports from New-York of Gold and Silver Coin and Bullion, since July 1, are as follows:

July	$11,[illegible]	Feb. 3	[illegible]
August	[illegible]	Feb. 10	[illegible]
September	2,130,520	Feb. 17	154,730
October	2,0[illegible]	Feb. 24	356,[illegible]

November	[illegible]	March 2	[illegible]
December	[illegible]	March 9	[illegible]
January	[illegible]	March 16	[illegible]
Total since July 1			[illegible]
Against same time 1871			[illegible],475,702
Decrease since July 1			$17,[illegible]

The following are the Customs receipts in Gold, and the interest paid on the Public Debt in Gold, at the New-York Office of the United States Treasury, since July 1:

Customs.		Gold Interest.	
July	$12,450,997	July	$17,123,211
August	17,[illegible]	August	[illegible]
September	12,[illegible]	September	[illegible]
October	13,775,[illegible]	October	1,758,929
November	9,987,967	November	12,967,949
December	8,304,132	December	2,237,532
January	13,[illegible]	January	15,194,544
February	[illegible]	February	[illegible]
March 2	1,791,000	March 2	3,567,347
March 9	2,772,[illegible]	March 9	608,032
March 16	[illegible]	March 16	402,735
Total 1872	$113,670,30[illegible]	Total 1872	$61,358,9[illegible]
Total 1871	104,[illegible]	Total 1871	[illegible]

The Cotton movement at the ports for the week and season, compares as follows with last season:

	1871-72. Week.	1871-72. Season.	1870-71. Week.	1870-71. Season.
Receipts	19,424	2,152,517	60,973	3,249,813
Exports	105,600	2,070,327	61,770	1,425,320
Stock on hand		646,853		465,710
Price low Mid.		18⅝		14⅞c.

CLOSE OF THE STOCK MARKET—THE WEEK.

		March 18, 1871.
American Gold	110⅛@110¾@110⅛	110⅞
U. S. 5-20s, '65, May and Nov.	113⅞@112⅞	112⅞
U. S. 5-20s, '67, Jan. and July	112@112⅞	111⅞
U. S. New 5 ₩ cents	109⅞@108⅞	[illegible]
Cen. Pac. 6 ₩ cents	101⅞@102⅞	[illegible]
Union Pac. 6 ₩ cents	92⅞@91⅞	[illegible]
N. Y. Cen.	99 with Div. 96⅞ xd.	[illegible]
N. Y. Cen. Scrip	94 with Div. 90⅞ xd.	95⅞
Rock Island	113⅞@113⅞	114
North-west Common	78⅞@78	79⅞
North-west Preferred	90⅞@92⅞	93⅞
Reading	113⅞@113⅞	101⅞
Ohio and Mississippi	45⅞@43⅞@45⅞	47⅞
St. Paul Common	58@59⅞	64⅞
St. Paul Preferred	79⅞@79⅞	77⅞
Toledo and Wabash	76⅞@75⅞	54⅞
Union Pacific	36⅞@37⅞@36⅞	28⅞
Erie	30⅞@35@47⅞@45⅞	20⅞
Western Telegraph	70⅞@71⅞	57⅞
Pacific Mail	61⅞@60	43
Lake Shore	93⅞@92⅞@93⅞	98⅞

The Public Funds were strong and prices a shade firmer than on Friday. The sales of Gold were steady at 110¼@110⅜ ₩ cent. and Bills on London 109⅜@109½ ₩ cent.

The excitement on the Stock Exchange ran upon Erie Shares, as on Thursday and Friday. The business in the Stock opened easy in the morning, at an advance of 3@3½ ₩ cent. on Friday's last price, and 7½ ₩ cent. on Thursday's last price, and the sales from 10 to 10½ A. M., when the First regular session of the Exchange Board opens, were active and enormous in amount, from 45 to 47½ ₩ cent. At the Board these transactions were more than supplemented in amount, and at prices from 46½ to 47½ ₩ cent. After the First Board adjourned, there was not much lull in the excitement in the Stock, and at the Second Board the business continued large, but at an evident concession on the part of holders who had failed to realize earlier in the day, and at 3 o'clock P. M. the price stood about 45@45½ ₩ cent.

In some of the other railroads there was unusual interest—notably in the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, in which large transactions were made early in the morning at 111 ₩ cent., and at the first Board at 111½@112½ ₩ cent. Report says that this interest and the Central of New-Jersey are to be consolidated, but upon what terms is not yet known. The cheap fancy of Boston, Hartford and Erie advanced from $4 50 per share to $7 to $7 50 per share. The North-west, Union, Pacific and other Western Roads manifested firmness in the forenoon, but were less strong after the Bank Statement later in the day and the reaction in the Erie speculation. The stocks of the Pacific Mail and Western Telegraph took pretty much the same course. The South Carolina State Bonds were in demand and, at a further partial advance, and the Railway Mortgages generally steady.

CLOSING PRICES—MARCH 16.

	Friday.	Saturday.
United States New 5s	109⅜	109⅜
U. S. 5-20s, '67, May and Nov.	112⅜	112⅜
U. S. 5-20s, '67, Jan. and July	112⅜	112⅜
American Gold	110¼	110¼
Bills on London, 60 days	109½	109½
N. Y. Central and Hudson	99½	*95⅜
N. Y. C. and Hud. Debt Cts.	94⅜	*90⅜
Reading	113⅜	113⅜
Chicago and Rock Island	114	113⅜
North-west Common	79⅜	79
North-west Preferred	92⅜	92⅜
Pacific Mail	62⅜	62
St. Paul Preferred	79⅜	79⅜
St. Paul Common	59⅜	59⅜
Ohio and Mississippi	46⅜	45⅜
Toledo and Wabash	76	75⅜
Western Telegraph	71⅜	71⅜
Erie	43⅜	45⅜
Union Pacific	37⅜	36⅜
Lake Shore	96⅜	93⅜

* Ex. dividend.

At the very close of the Hall of the Exchange, at 4 o'clock P. M., the closing hour on Saturday, the general market was steady. Erie stock steady, at 45¼.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

The St. Joseph and Denver City Railroad Company's 1st MORTGAGE BONDS

are being absorbed by an increasing demand for them.

Secured as they are by a first mortgage on the road, land grant, franchise, and equipments, combined in one mortgage, they command at once a ready market.

A liberal sinking fund provided in the mortgage deed must advance the price upon the closing of the loan. Principal and interest payable in GOLD. Interest at eight (8) per cent. per annum. Payable semi-annually, free of tax. Principal in thirty years. Denominations, $1,000, $500 and $100. Coupons or Registered.

Price 97½ and accrued interest, in currency, from Feb. 15, 1872.

Maps, circulars, documents, and information furnished.

Trustees, Farmers' Loan and Trust Company of New-York.

Can now be had through the principal banks and bankers throughout the country, and from the undersigned, who unhesitatingly recommend them. TANNER & CO., Bankers, No. 11 Wall-st., New-York.

☞ THE BONDS OF THE NORTH PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY have thirty years to run—payable, principal and interest, (7.30 per cent.,) in gold—holders exempt from United States tax—are a first and only mortgage on the road and its earnings, and upon timber, mineral and agricultural lands—equal in extent to all the New-England States, and Maryland included.

The United States Congress has made secure the payment of the bonds by this unparalleled land grant.

The bonds are issued in denominations of $100 to $10,000, coupon and registered, and are offered by Messrs. JAY COOKE & CO. at par and interest in currency.

☞ A SMALL AMOUNT OF THE CHICAGO, Danville and Vincennes First Mortgage Seven per Cent. Gold Bonds for sale at 90. As the road is finished and earning much more than its interest, the price is very low. Apply to W. B. SHATTUCK & CO., Bankers, No. 23 Nassau-st., New-York.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

BANKING-HOUSE OF FISK & HATCH,
No. 5 NASSAU-STREET,
NEW-YORK, March 1, 1872.

☞ WE ARE SELLING THE CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILROAD FIRST MORTGAGE SIX PER CENT. GOLD BONDS at the rate of 94 and accrued interest. They are in denominations of $1,000, $500 and $100, registered, or with coupons attached; interest payable May and November in United States gold coin; principal payable in 1899, also in gold coin. Descriptive pamphlets, with full information, furnished on application.

We buy and sell GOVERNMENT AND CENTRAL PACIFIC BONDS, and receive them in exchange for CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO BONDS at their current prices.

We receive deposits and allow interest at the rate of four per cent. on balances; make collections in all parts of the country; issue certificates of deposit, and do a general banking business.

FISK & HATCH.

HARVEY FISK.

A. S. HATCH.

BANKING HOUSE OF HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
NO. 32 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

☞ CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT for travelers; also, Commercial Credits issued, available throughout the world.

Bills of Exchange on the Imperial Bank of London, National Bank of Scotland, Provincial Bank of Ireland, and all their branches.

Telegraphic Transfers of money on Europe, San Francisco and the West Indies.

Deposit accounts received in either currency or coin, subject to check at sight, which pass through the Clearing-house as if drawn upon any City bank; interest allowed on all daily balances; Certificates of Deposit issued, bearing interest at current rate; Notes and Drafts collected.

State, City and Railroad Loans negotiated.

CLEWS, HABICHT & CO.,
No. 11 Old Broad-st., London.

NEW-YORK, March 9, 1872.

☞ THE HANNIBAL AND ST. JOSEPH RAILROAD COMPANY Will sell on WEDNESDAY, the 20th inst., through Messrs. VAN SCHAICK & CO., at the first regular session of the New-York Stock Exchange, 10,000 shares of the Common Capital Stock of the Company, being part of the 50,000 shares authorized to be issued, by the Directors at their meeting held Feb. 12, 1872, in lots of 100 shares or over.

By order of H. H. SMITH, President.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, March 16, 1872.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pkgs.	34	Oil-cake, pkgs.	306
Beeswax, pkgs.	2	Pork, pkgs.	975
Cotton, bales	1,650	Beef, pkgs.	25
Cotton-seed, in bags	300	Cutmeats, pkgs.	2,060
Dried Fruit, pkgs.	81	Grease, pkgs.	55
Eggs, bbls.	2,357	Lard, pkgs.	3,065
Flour, bbls.	6,379	Butter, pkgs.	1,198
Wheat, bushels	3,200	Cheese, pkgs.	150
Corn, bushels	41,900	Tallow, pkgs.	17
Oats, bushels	7,730	Lard-oil, bbls.	50
Barley, bushels	7,300	Dressed Hogs, No.	610
Grass-seed, bags	893	Rice, pkgs.	140
Beans, bushels	130	Tobacco, hhds.	301
Cornmeal, bbls.	300	Tobacco, bxs. & cs.	60
Corn-meal, bags	396	Whisky, bbls.	616
Hemp, bales	10	Wool, bales	46
Hides, No.	576	Silver Ore, sacks	2,226
Hides, bales	130	Oil, bbls.	80
Leather, sides	7,410		

The export clearances since our last, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Pine-street, have been as follows:

By the steamer *City of New-York*, for Liverpool—[illegible] boxes Bacon, 167 boxes Hams, 1 Corpse, 6 bbls. Tongues, 318 bales Cotton, 345 cases Sewing-machines, 12 cases Drugs, 8 cases Machinery, 1 case Guns, 51 bbls. Pork, 1,104 tcs. Lard, 40 bags Cloverseed, 70 boxes Raisins, 50 bbls. Oysters, 5 cases Lamps, 132 tcs. Beef, 7 cases Wrenches, 3 bales Leather, 943 boxes Cheese.

By the steamer *Australia*, for Glasgow—21,[illegible] bushels Corn, 130 pkgs. Butter, 1,300 boxes Bacon, 3 boxes Can Goods, 2,165 tcs. Lard, 1,120 bbls. Flour, [illegible] Cabinet-work, 1 case Sewing-machines, 50 bbls. Syrup, 83 hhds. Tallow, 25 boxes Flavine, 100 Mowing-machines, 100 bbls. Lard-oil, 505 bags Oil-cake, 200 tcs. Beef, 15 bbls. Pork, 4,330 Staves, 7 boxes Dental Instruments.

By the steamer *Hermann*, for Bremen—[illegible] boxes Bacon, 181 hhds. Tobacco, 276 cases Tobacco, 768 bags Cloverseed, 16 bales Cotton, 36 bales Hog-hair, 50 boxes Flavine, 75 bbls. Beef, 1 case Sperm-oil, 1,237 lbs. Hams, 1 case Human Hair, 1 ton Cordage, 7 cases Rubber, 14 cases Essential Oil, 2 boxes Shoulders, 200 bales Tobacco, 11,024 bushels Wheat, 40 Reapers, 14 bales Furs, 12 bbls. Flour, 7 bbls. Potatoes, 25 pkgs. Machinery.

By the bark *Mathilde*, for Barcelona—2,514 bbls. Refined Petroleum, 20 boxes Extract Logwood, 1 boxes Books, 1 case Sewing-machines.

By the bark *Maria*, for Havana—[illegible] tons Stone, 345 bales Hay.

And from Philadelphia, by the bark *Helena*, for Dublin—[illegible] bushels Corn.

COFFEE—There has been more call for Rio, with rather more steadiness as to prices; sales have been reported, since our last, of 2,150 bags by the *Catharine Leeds*, grading strictly good, at 16¼c., gold, in bond; and 3,000 bags by the *Adelaide* at Baltimore on private terms. Other kinds, unchanged.

COTTON—Has been in more confident demand for early delivery, and has advanced ⅛c. ₩ lb., with sales reported of 1,[illegible] bales to shippers, [illegible] bales to spinners, 11 bales to speculators, and 1,201 bales in transit. For forward delivery, there has been a livelier movement reported, and prices have been quoted [illegible] ₩ lb.; sales, 35,500 bales (6,400 bales last evening and 14,400 bales to-day,) basis of Low Middling [illegible]

[illegible]

—crowded out this morning—was as follows: "Barley has been offered with more freedom at rather weaker prices, on a moderate call for stock; sales 24,300 bushels, chiefly Canada West, within a range of from $1 12 @$1 16, delivered, the latter rate with some privileges as to time to buyers, but including small lots of two-rowed State at 75c.@76c.... Barley Malt has been dull and nominal; unchanged in price."... Oats have been very dull at about former figures. Sales have been reported since our last of only 11,500 bushels at 54c.@[illegible]c. for Mixed Western, from track and [illegible], [illegible]c. for Mixed Western, in store, and 56c.@60c. for White Western and Ohio, from track, store and delivered, the latter for very choice.

GUNNY BAGS AND BAGGING—Bags have been in fair demand and steady, with sales reported of 500 bales (part to arrive) on the basis of 13¼c. Bagging unchanged.

HEMP—[illegible] been dull but quoted [illegible]. Jute has been in fair demand, and 1,000 bales have been sold at 7c., gold. Jute Butts have been quoted steadier on moderate movement, sales having been reported of 1,000 bales, to arrive, at 3¼c., gold. We quote: American at [illegible] for Undressed, and [illegible] for Dressed, ₩ ton; Russian [illegible], gold, ₩ ton; Manila, 12½c.@12¾c.; Sisal, 11½c.@11¾c., gold; Jute, 5¾c.@7c., gold; Jute Butts, 3¼c.@3½c., currency, ₩ lb.

HIDES—The light stock and extreme views of holders impede business, though a fair demand is noted for stock. The week's receipts have been [illegible] Hides; sales, [illegible] Hides, the latter including, according to Messrs. BULL & CO., 3,000 Dry Buenos Ayres, (part to arrive,) [illegible] lbs., 28¼c.@28½c.; [illegible] Dry [illegible], [illegible] Dry Rio Grande, (to arrive,) 20@22 lbs., 27¼c., gold, selected; 600 Dry Central American, 16@21 lbs., 300 Dry Campeachy, 10 lbs., private terms; 1,000 Dry Port-au-Platt, 18@19 lbs., 20c.; 2,000 Dry Matamoras, [illegible] lbs., 24c.@24¾c., gold, as they run; 10,000 Dry Mexican, (to arrive,) 24@28 lbs.; 2,000 Dry Corpus Christi, 25 lbs.; 1,150 Dry Indianola, 24 lbs., private terms; 4,000 Dry Texas, 24@25 lbs., 22c.@23½c., currency, as they run; 11,000 Dry Pernambuco and Mexican Kips, (part to arrive,) 10@12 lbs., private terms; 400 Dry Savannah, 14 lbs., 21½c., currency, as they run; 1,500 Wet-salted Rio Grande Cow, (to arrive,) 48@50 lbs., 11¾c., gold, selected; 3,300 Wet-salted Texas, 50@55 lbs.; 1,000 Wet-salted Western, 60 lbs., private terms; 200 Wet-salted Texas Kips, 25 lbs., 15c., currency; 1,500 Wet-salted City Slaughter, [illegible] lbs., private terms. The stock on hand is [illegible] Hides (same time last year [illegible] Hides, and 600 bales,) as follows: 400 dry Buenos Ayres, 2,500 Dry Vera Cruz, &c., 5,000 Dry and Salted Texas and Southern, [illegible] Wet Salted Buenos Ayres and Rio Grande Cow, from Europe.

HOPS—The market shows decided firmness, on light receipts of domestic and small imports of foreign, with a good demand, mostly from brewers. Mr. EMMET WELLS reports the week's receipts of domestic at 175 bales, and imports of foreign, 56 bales, remarking: "Choice foreign Hops have also received considerable attention, and full prices have been paid for desirable qualities, English particularly meeting with the most favor. A few hundred bales of old Hops have changed hands between speculators. Holders of such are hopeful of a better market, believing that, with the exhaustion of the 1871 crop, which is near at hand, they will be able to get better prices than now rule." We quote: Crop of 1871 at 25c.@70c., the latter an extreme rate for extra fine; crop of 1870 at 10c.@20c.; older growth at 5c.@15c.; foreign at 50c.@75c.

NAVAL STORES—Rosin has been quite dull and irregular within a range of from $4@$4 15 for Strained.... Nothing really new in Tar.... Spirits Turpentine plentier and available at 71c.@72c. ₩ gallon, but in light request.

PETROLEUM—Has been dull and heavy throughout, on rather freer offerings and a very slow call from all sources.... Refined has been quoted here at 22¼c.@22½c. on a tame market.... At Philadelphia the current quotations for prompt delivery were 21¼c.@21½c.... Naphtha, in cases, has been inactive at [illegible] here.... Crude has been very dull at 13¼c.@13½c. ₩ gallon.... Shipping Crude nominal at [illegible]... Nominal quotations within a range of from 10½c.@11½c.... From the Creek the advices are of a tame market, with Upper and Lower Creek deliveries quoted at [illegible] ₩ bbl.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been offered more freely at easier prices, leading to a somewhat freer movement. Sales have been reported of 250 bbls. at $12 75 @$13 for new Mess, the latter rate for small lots; $12 50 for old Mess, and $11 50 for extra Prime, ₩ bbl. For forward delivery the inquiry has been fair, but at lower prices, with sales reported since our last [illegible]

[illegible]

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, March 18—11 A. M.—Consols [illegible]

[illegible]

Mark Heber's Luck

AN INDIAN STORY.

Mark Heber returned home from his father's funeral with the problem of his own future pressing upon his thoughts, and demanding a prompt solution.

His home had been, from his earliest remembrance, upon a stony, worn-out farm of fifty acres, situated upon the Seneca Lake, in Western New-York. His father had become so heavily involved in debt, that two weeks before his death the farm had been sold by foreclosure of mortgage.

And now what was Mark to do?

He was a lad of nineteen, slight and boyish in frame, but with the strength of a man in his sinewy arms. He had had the usual advantages of education afforded to farmer's sons.

He returned home from his father's grave to the small, unpainted story-and-a-half house, and after him came his father's only brother, a well-to-do farmer, who resided in the neighborhood.

This uncle, Mr. William Heber, was a man of fifty years, pompous and self-important. His soul was of the smallest pattern, and he had never been known to do a generous deed, while he had done many mean ones.

"Well, Mark," said his uncle, "I've sent my folks on home, so that I can have a good talk with you. Morgan tells me he wants the farm. He has held off two weeks while George was dying, but he wants to move in next week. What are you going to do?"

"I don't know, uncle. I am trying to think. What can I do?"

"I have thought the matter over," said Mr. Heber, "and have thought upon a plan. I am willing to take you, Mark, and treat you as my own son. You shall have a home at my house, and a seat at my table. What do you say?"

"You forget, uncle, that I have some one to provide for besides myself," said Mark. "Suppose I were to accept this offer of yours, what will you do for Gay?"

"The girl is no relation of yours, Mark."

The boy sighed.

"Poor little Gay," he said; "here is a hard lot. Do you remember how the child came by her name? It is thirteen years this Spring since a lady stopped at our door and asked leave to remain over night. She staid on day after day, growing weaker and weaker. It did not take long to discover that she was insane. She called the child Gay, and sometimes Gabrielle, which is Gay's true name. But she did not tell her surname, nor anything concerning herself. Late that Summer she died. No one ever came to inquire after her or the child."

"Her mother was a crazy tramp, and nothing more. No wonder George was behindhand, when his wife adopted the child of a tramp and brought her up as a lady," said his uncle.

Mark colored.

"I cannot hear a word against my mother, Sir," he said. "I shall protect Gay while I live, and she shall not be separated from me."

"Then I wash my hands of you," exclaimed Mr. Heber, angrily. "You can go your own way, and get your own living."

"Very well, Sir," said Mark quietly; "that is settled then."

In one week Mark had sold a pair of colts which he had raised himself for $300, the household furniture for nearly as much more, and was on his way, with little Gay, to the far West to seek their fortune.

The young travelers arrived at Leavenworth after a long and fatiguing journey.

Here Mark, while looking for a wagon and a yoke of oxen with which to cross the prairies, fell in with an old farmer named Whitman, who had been living in Western Kansas, but did not like it, and was now on his way to Nebraska. Mark concluded to join him, and Mr. Whitman assisted him in purchasing a suitable outfit, and that same night Mark and Gay were snugly ensconced in their huge traveling wagon, outside of the city, on the edge of the prairie, where Mr. Whitman, with his wife and seven children, had encamped. Six other families were with them—the seven wagons being "parked" in the form of a circle—that is, the pole of one wagon resting upon the rear of another—and the oxen, mules, horses, cows, dogs and pigs being gathered into the circle thus protected.

Outside the circle of wagons a great fire was burning, and as Mark's wagon drove up, the conductor of the train, Mr. Landford, came forward and welcomed the new-comers.

It seemed to Gay and to Mark that they had entered a new and wonderous world.

Both lay long awake that night in their wagon, close up under the canvas roof, and they talked in whispers of their great future, and wondered what it had in store for them.

The next morning at daybreak the camp was astir. By sunrise the wagon train was on its way toward the north-west.

At night they halted beside a small stream and parked the wagons, and had supper, and talked and sang songs and told stories, like one great joyous family.

At daybreak again they were on the way.

In the course of ten days, having traveled rapidly for ox teams, they reached the little Blue River, a branch of the Big Blue. The women built fires and began the preparation of supper. The men proceeded to park the wagons.

"The last train I took over this route was attacked by Indians just here," said Conductor Landford. "They were unusually bold, and we had a tough fight—Good Heavens! What is that?"

He beheld, by the last rays of the sunset, a mounted band of Indians, their weapons glittering in the yellow light, their plumes nodding in the wind, as they came on like a whirlwind.

"*Indians!*" yelled the conductor, in a voice that made every woman's face turn white. "Pawnees or Sioux, I can't tell which. They seem to be on the war-path. I can see their weapons. They outnumber us, counting in our women. Call in the children. We shall have to defend ourselves."

He blew a shrill blast on his bugle that rang out far and wide. They were sweeping down upon the train, with whoops and yells, murder and rapine in their very aspect.

Conductor Landford was skilled in Indian warfare, and was a scout of considerable note.

"There are twenty savages," he announced. "Remember, boys, you are fighting for your mothers and sisters. Show us what stuff you are made of."

Then he shouted:

"Now, men, the gun! Have out the gun! They are in war paint, and mean mischief. When I give the word, fire!"

The Indians came nearer and nearer, advancing in a straight line.

"Now, boys, give them a hint that we are not fooling," said the guide grimly.

Mark Heber and his young comrades fired a volley.

The next moment a shower of bullets came hurtling toward the defenders of the camp.

"The gun!" cried Landford. "Give it to 'em, Whitman."

Whitman did "give it to them," mowing down three mounted savages, horses and riders rolling over and over in horrible death agony.

The remaining savages again came to a halt, but only for an instant. With a terrific war-whoop they came on again to the onslaught, firing as they came, and looking like incarnate demons.

"All together!" cried the guide.

The other men and all the boys fired, each with especial aim. Six mounted savages fell before the deadly rain.

A panic immediately seized upon the survivors. In the midst of it, Whitman grimly touched off his field-piece anew.

This ended the conflict. The savages with horrible yells beat an instantaneous retreat, leaving their dead upon the field, and dragging away their wounded.

Amory had a bullet wound in his shoulder, and Arnold's eldest son had a flesh wound in his arm, but neither of these injuries was serious.

"Are you safe, Gay?" demanded Mark, coming toward her.

"Yes, but I'm almost smothered," answered Gay. "Have the savages surely gone, Mark?"

Gay cautiously crept forth while she was speaking. The remaining wagons disgorged their cowering occupants, women and children coming forth pale and trembling, but full of joyful gratitude at their escape from death, or a fate worse than death. The camp took on its usual appearance even before the retreating savages had entirely [illegible] in the distance. That night they encamped upon the prairie, and met with no adventure. A guard was maintained as on the previous night, but no Indians were to be seen.

Every day for the week that followed the encampment on the Little Blue was full of incident, but all of the pleasant sort, nothing occurring to alarm the emigrants.

And at the end of the week, to their great joy and relief, they arrived at Fort Kearney.

The emigrants did not halt at the fort, but pressed on to Kearney City, where they encamped just at nightfall.

Here Conductor Landford found another train, the guide of which had been stabbed the night before by a notorious man, who had escaped arrest. The train was offered to Landford, to be united with his own.

The assault that had been made upon the conductor of the previously arrived train, was made a matter of discussion, and regret that the assailant had escaped was universal.

"I know the fellow who dirked the conductor," said Landford. "He is a perfect demon. I know that he has killed several men. I saw him at Denver last year. He had just stabbed a miner from behind, and robbed him of all his money and gold. He is called Blue Jack."

"Blue Jack!" cried one or two boys. "What a name!"

"They call him so because one side of his face is blue, as if bruised," said Landford. "Looks as if the blood had settled under the skin."

The new train was bound for Denver, as Landford had said.

Two wagons belonged to men who had no women with them. There were five of these desperadoes, and only the smallness of their number as compared with the others induced Landford to allow them to travel under his guidance and the protection of his train.

A few introductions took place, and then the long train took up its line of march westward.

During the noon encampment, on the following day, Gay had finished her dinner, and a merry snatch of song was on her lips, when one of the desperadoes known as Burk came up to her, and paused beside her, regarding her with an insolent stare.

"Hello, younker," he said gruffly, "I noticed you yesterday, and you are the prettiest young one I ever did see. Got no father nor mother, eh? Going west with your brother, eh? Give us a kiss, there's a doll!"

In an instant she leaped to her feet.

Child as she was, she resented the insult that had been offered her with a woman's offended pride and anger.

"How dare you!" she cried. "Go away. If you touch me, I'll call my brother."

"Ah, now, young one, you're fooling," he said insolently. "You act older than I took you for. I'll warrant no boy except your brother has kissed them lips o' your'n, and I'm bound to have one—so now!"

As quick as a flash, she drew from her pocket a pistol Mark had bought for her at Leavenworth, and which he had since taught her to use skilfully. She cocked the pistol, and its four small dark tubes were promptly presented to the eyes of Burk for inspection. He started back in unaffected horror and amazement.

"You little vixen!" he muttered. "She acts like a highwayman instead of a shrinking girl. She beats all!"

"I was only fooling," he said aloud. "I didn't mean nothing. Don't say nothing, young one. I'm off."

And he hastened to beat a retreat to his own proper quarters.

Gay's light laugh rang after him mockingly.

"Curse her!" muttered Burk. "Blue Jack would tame that wild-cat spirit of her'n, and I wish he may do it, that's all. I'll make 'em acquainted, blest if I don't!"

The train was ready to resume its march.

"Come up into the wagon, Mark," said the girl, coaxingly. "I have something to tell you."

Mark climbed up beside Gay, his boyish face full of tenderness and affection as he looked down upon his adopted sister.

"Well, what is it, little Gay?" he said, as she hesitated.

"Have you noticed that man Burk, who joined us with the other train at Kearney City?" asked Gay.

"I've seen him and noticed him," said Mark. "Mr. Landford has a poor opinion of him. He's a confederate of Blue Jack, the outlaw. What have you to say about him, Gay?"

"He wanted to kiss me back at the halt," said Gay, composedly, "and as you were busy, I just pulled out my pistol and scared him. He thought I meant to shoot him, and went off to the rear of the train."

Mark's boyish brows grew stern, and his eyes flashed.

"The coward and villain!" he exclaimed. "I'll horsewhip him for that. How dared he?"

"Don't get into trouble on my account, dear Mark!" exclaimed Gay, in alarm. "He's a bad man, and he might kill you. He didn't kiss me, and I have taught him to keep his distance, so that he won't trouble me again. Don't speak to him, Mark, please don't!"

But Mark would not promise.

About sunset Landford beheld in the distance a solitary horseman, who, upon looking back and observing the train, wheeled his horse about and rode rapidly toward it. As he approached it, he said:

"Are you the conductor of this train, Sir? I am bearer of dispatches from Fort Kearney to Fort Sedgwick. Will you grant me the protection of your train during the remainder of my journey?"

"What is your name?"

"Fallon—Lieutenant Fallon," was the reply, and he offered to show his credentials.

Landford bade Lieutenant Fallon welcome, and offered him the freedom of the camp.

Fallon ate supper with the Whitmans, and after conversing until a late hour, retired to the rear of the train to sleep. After all was still, he rolled over on the ground until he came to the side of Burk.

"Burk!" he hissed.

Burk started, with a smothered oath.

"Who calls?" he growled.

"Hush, you idiot!" hissed Fallon, between his teeth. "Have I fooled you and the boys as easily as I fooled the conductor of the train? Don't you know me? I haven't got my card-case with me, but I'm Blue Jack, at your service! Ha, ha! The serpent has got into Eden!"

"I and the boys have looked for you to join us all day," said Burk. "But of course we didn't look for you in this disguise."

Upon the morning after the counterfeit Lieut. Fallon had joined the wagon train, the camp was astir as usual at daybreak. The train halted at noon on the river bank, opposite a lovely island. At sunset they again halted, and for the night.

In the course of the evening Lieut. Fallon approached Gay, and said:

"Miss Heber, I must say to you that you are startlingly like a former friend of mine. It seems almost as if she stood before me as I first knew her. It is a strange, a startling coincidence. I could almost think—but no. Impossible! You are the sister of Mr. Heber, are you not?"

Gay's pure face flushed.

"Yes," she answered, with some hesitation.

The disguised Blue Jack turned yet whiter. He had marked that hesitation, and his wonder at it thrilled him with a sudden fear.

"You do not look like your brother, Miss Heber?" he remarked.

"I have been told so before," said Gay, dryly.

"And you are his own sister?" persisted Blue Jack, with agitation.

"I do not know your motive for making such inquiries, Lieutenant," said Gay, after a moment's thought. "I do not, therefore, know how to reply to you. I should like to know the name of your friend whom I resemble, but for an answer to your inquiries I must refer you to my brother."

Gay Heber seized the first opportunity to inform her adopted brother of the particulars of her singular interview with the false Lieut. Fallon.

"I told him to speak to you, Mark," she said, "but my heart has been on fire ever since. What if he should have known my mother?"

"He looked like death when he first saw your face, Gay," said Mark thoughtfully. "It was as if he had seen a ghost."

Gay started and exclaimed:

"From the moment I beheld the man I shrank from him. I had an instinctive fear and abhorrence of him. Oh, Mark, dear Mark, don't let him know any more about me than he knows now!"

"I will not, Gay," said Mark, soothingly. "If he is your father, he shall not know that you are his daughter."

The promise comforted Gay, who smiled faintly through the gloom that had fallen upon her.

As some young people came toward the Hebers, Mark arose abruptly and went to look after his oxen.

Gay was about to join Mark, when the false Lieutenant Fallon approached him, offering him a cigar.

"Fine evening, Mr. Heber," said the disguised Blue Jack, courteously. "What! You don't smoke? Smoking is a vice, I wish I could break myself of it. Your sister is a lovely child, or girl, I should say. She must be fifteen years old. Is she not?"

"She is but a child yet, Lieutenant—only fourteen—yet she is more womanly than many girls of eighteen."

"Only fourteen," said the pretended Lieutenant musingly. "I—I had a fancy that she was fifteen. I knew a child once—perhaps she's dead now—but if she were living she would be fifteen years of age, and the very picture of your sister. And, oddly enough, that child's name was the same as your sister's—Gabrielle!"

Mark repressed a start, and turned away his paling face from the keen scrutiny of the scheming villain.

"The child I alluded to," continued the false Lieutenant, "had black hair and brown eyes; rather a singular combination; but her mother, poor creature, had had the same features, and had been a great beauty in her day. She was a New-York belle, la belle Gabrielle! But she went insane, and wandered away with her child and was never heard of more."

"If you had seen the New-York dailies of thirteen years ago," resumed the false Lieutenant, "you could not have failed to notice a striking advertisement offering a thousand dollars reward for information of the whereabouts of an insane woman and her child. The reward was afterward increased to five thousand dollars. Did you never hear of the advertisement, Mr. Heber?"

"Never," said Mark. "How should I have seen it?"

"Ah, yes; true. You were but a boy at the time. Yet if you lived near New-York, you might have heard of the disappearance."

"I did not live near New-York."

"Why, the conductor told me you came from York State," said the false Lieutenant.

"So I did," responded Mark.

"May I ask from what part," inquired the villain.

"Certainly," said Mark. "I come from the western part of the State. May I ask the name of the lady whose disappearance called forth the advertisement of which you speak?"

"Her given name was Gabrielle," said the pretended officer evasively. "If I could get a trace of that insane woman and her child, I would give a thousand dollars out of my own pocket. Think what a start in life that sum would give a young man like you!"

Mark shrank back, as from the touch of an embodied pestilence.

"I can give you no assistance in your search, Lieutenant Fallon," he said coldly.

"Permit me to ask if Miss Heber is your own sister, born of the same parents as yourself?" demanded the pretended officer abruptly.

"I do not tolerate any intrusion into my private family affairs, Lieut. Fallon," said Mark haughtily. "My sister has already been annoyed by your questions in regard to her history, and I must request you to leave us alone."

"I beg your pardon, Mr. Heber," said the villain, adding maliciously, "I see this is a sore subject with you. You have not said that Miss Heber is your own sister. I presume you cannot say so truthfully."

"We will not discuss the matter, Sir. Gay Heber is my sister, and while I live she shall not lack for a protector."

"Ah, yes," said the pretended officer, using his favorite phrase of assent. "Brothers are not usually so devoted to sisters as you seem to be, Mr. Heber."

That evening Gay, whose curiosity had been stimulated by what had taken place, to find out something more about her parentage, was examining some jewels which had been left by her mother, and some trinkets which she had possessed when a child. She had taken them from a little box in the bottom of her trunk, and thought herself perfectly secure under the cover of the wagon, when she suddenly detected the false Lieut. Fallon peering at her through a hole which he had cut in the canvas. All this she reported to Mark.

On the following day Mark had a violent altercation with the pretended Lieutenant.

No one had eyes or ears for anything but this exciting scene, and it thus happened that a small body of horsemen in the uniform of the United States had come up, and had dashed into the very camp before their approach was noticed.

A loud bugle call from the head of the troops was the first token the emigrants received of the new arrival.

In a moment the combatants were loosed, and all eyes turned to the new-comers.

The disguised Lieut. Fallon looked and turned faint. He knew what this visit meant, if no one else did.

"Conductor," shouted the leader of the troop, "we are here in search of Blue Jack, the noted desperado, accused of the attempted murder of Lieut. Fallon, of the United States Army, whom he brutally attacked, and flung into the Deep Canyon as dead. The Lieutenant is now at Fort Kearney, in a critical condition, and we demand his would-be murderer!"

The emigrants had listened with breathless amazement to the announcement of the officer in charge of the small detachment of troops. They were actually spellbound. Not so the person most interested in the announcement—Blue Jack himself.

The desperado had comprehended the errand of the troops in the first moment of their appearance. After his first sensation of faintness and terror, he had recovered his coolness and courage, and was himself again.

At the very commencement of the officer's announcement, Blue Jack exchanged glances with the terrified and cowering Burk. The latter pointed one trembling finger over his shoulder to a spot at a little distance, where Blue Jack's horse stood grazing, saddled for use.

In an instant the chief desperado darted under the wagons toward the waiting horse. He reached him and leaped upon his back.

And in the next moment that desperado rose gracefully in his stirrups at the distance of a few rods, and with the fierce defiant yell of a wild Indian, dashed his spurs into his horse's side, and was away like the wind.

The troops gave an answering yell of surprise and anger, and the officer in command led the swift pursuit.

Blue Jack had the advantage of a good start, and was splendidly mounted, his horse being a seasoned animal, born and bred on the plains, and endowed with great life and spirit.

Blue Jack laughed aloud as the strong animal bore him onward as if he had been a feather's weight. He rose again in his stirrups, and shouted back defiantly:

"Come on. Take Blue Jack if you can!"

The pursuing officer shouted to the outlaw to surrender, but the only reply was a mocking laugh. The officer then fired a shot at the fugitive, but the bullet missed its mark, and Blue Jack, bending low to his horse's neck, and digging the spurs into the animal's sides, swept on and away with the rush of a tornado.

And after him swept the pursuers.

The emigrants watched the pursuit with breathless interest until the foremost figure upon the powerful Indian steed had passed beyond their line of vision.

During the confusion Burke escaped also.

At nightfall they halted upon the south bank of the Platte, and were at supper around their fires when the troops were seen to approach, weary and dispirited—without their prisoner.

"The fellow has escaped us," said the officer.

"You held on to the chase well, Lieutenant," said the conductor.

"I can't bear to go back to the fort without him," was the quick reply. "There's excitement all through the fort. Poor Fallon was nearly murdered, and was left for dead. He was flung over into Deep Canyon, and happened to lodge in a clump of bushes. There he came to himself, an hour or more afterward, and, more dead than alive, he climbed up to the ground above, and fell down in a dead faint. A party was immediately organized and sent in pursuit of the outlaw."

The next day they encountered the party of soldiers that had been sent in pursuit of Blue Jack. They had found no trace of the desperado or his companion.

"No use looking for Blue Jack," said the officer in charge of the party, addressing Landford. "There has been a party of Sioux about this quarter for a few days past, and no doubt Blue Jack has fallen in with them. The party is hardly large enough to attack your train, and I understand they have gone up toward Dakotah. Blue Jack has an Indian wife somewhere up there."

Upon the second day after leaving Fort McPherson, the emigrants made their midday halt in a grove of cotton-woods, upon the bank of the south fork of the Platte, at its junction with a wide, tree-fringed river which descended from the northward, and here they concluded to settle.

The site of the village was selected exactly at the junction of two rivers, upon a low bluff overlooking the two streams.

Then a public square was carefully laid out with mathematical exactness.

Then each man's lot was assigned him.

Mark Heber's was next to Whitman's, on the eastern side of the square, facing west, and his future garden ran back to the edge of the low bluff.

Mark Heber did a man's work, and from the first day of this hard toil Whitman ceased to class the youth among the boys.

In the course of a week, eight strong log-houses, each a story in height, and pierced with loop-holes, and each provided with a single capacious chimney, were finished, and fronted the little naked square.

Mark Heber's house was simply arranged, built upon the plan generally adopted by the settlers. There were but two rooms, one being entered through the other. The inner room was to be Gay's. The outer room was to be parlor, dining-room, kitchen, library, and Mark's bedroom.

"The house is your province, Gay," said the youth, upon the morning after the house was finished. "I shall leave you to furnish it and transform it into a home while I work upon the stockade. If you need my help when the stockade and block-house are finished, I will turn myself into house-carpenter."

"I shan't need you, Sir," said Gay saucily. "You attend to the farm, and leave the house to me."

The shelter provided, the eight houses were left entirely to the management of the women, the men working upon the stockade, which was constructed upon strict military principles, and was a model of worth and excellence.

It required two weeks and the labor of sixteen men to complete this work.

Whitman and his family had been living in their house for a week. All the families had moved into their homes save the Hebers, but Gay with a pretty tyranny had not allowed Mark to cross the threshold of his house since he had finished it.

Now, when Mark unyoked his oxen, turning them loose in his own yard, and drew his wagon under a great cotton-wood in his back garden, Gay called to him with a bright smile, saying that he might enter the house with her.

He came pleased and smiling, but paused upon the threshold in mute amazement.

Was this the room with four rough log walls which he had given into her hands?

Was this sunny little home a log-house on the plains?

It seemed incredible.

For little clever-witted Gay, with her delicate, skillful fingers, had fashioned a lovely home out of her barren materials, such an one as would delight the eye to rest upon, and her sole helps had been two kindly boys of fifteen years, who had worked under her directions.

"It's the prettiest room I ever saw," cried Mark, with enthusiasm. "There isn't a house in town like it. Won't the people open their eyes! It's just lovely!" cried Mark delightedly. "You are a regular home fairy, Gay. You were meant for the frontier, and you are the fairest flower on all the plains! My precious little sister!"

He drew her to him and kissed her tenderly. But Gay, most unaccountably, broke from him blushing like a rose.

"I'll call Whitman in to see the house," exclaimed Mark, not noticing Gay's confusion. "We shall set up for the aristocrats of the town."

He dashed out in boyish exuberance, and called in the entire population of the village.

They all came in, and there was a general request that Gay should christen the settlement.

Gay's eyes brightened, even while she shrank from the honor thus put upon her.

"I can't," she said. "Mr. Whitman is the oldest of us all, and is our Mayor. Let him name the village."

"Then I'll call it Heber, in honor of our little Gay," cried Mr. Whitman. "What do you all say, my friends?"

"Heber it is!" cried a dozen voices, in acclaim.

At that moment a boy who had been playing upon the platform inside the stockade came in, gasping the words:

"Indians!" The above we publish as a specimen chapter; but the continuation of this story will be found in the New-York Ledger. Ask for the number dated March 30, which can be had at any news office or book-store. If you are not within reach of a news office, you can have the Ledger mailed to you for one year by sending three dollars to Robert Bonner, publisher, New-York.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—[illegible] ADMIRALTY.—154, Curoe vs. steam-tug J. W. Devoe; 157, Devoe Manufacturing Company vs. tug [illegible]; 32, Hagar vs. steam-ship Atlantic; 162, Lehigh Valley Railroad Company vs. [illegible]; 160, Mott et al. vs. ship Fawn; 168, New-Jersey Lighterage Company vs. steam-tug [illegible]; [illegible], Walter et al. vs. canal-boat Bob Davidson; 73, Martin et al. vs. Walter et al.; [illegible] vs. steam-tug Niagara; 76, Berwin vs. steam-ship Matanzas; 155, Waugh vs. [illegible] City; [illegible] et al. vs. schooner [illegible]; 81, Kelly vs. ferry-boat Manhasset; 174, McGinnis vs. steamer [illegible]; [illegible] vs. bark Mary Rideout; 167, Hogan et al. vs. propeller [illegible]; [illegible], Lewis vs. steam-tug W. H. Chaney; 174, [illegible] vs. steam-tug W. E. Corning; [illegible], Ryan vs. Hoekscher, Jr.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—Part II.—Held by Barrett, J.—Court opens at 10½ A. M.—317, Leaky, administrator, &c. vs. The National Steam-ship Company; 321, Kean vs. O'Brien, Sheriff, &c.; 141½, (R. C.) Peterson vs. The Mayor, &c.; [illegible], Belton vs. Miller; 217, (R. C.) Davis vs. Kelly, Sheriff, &c.; [illegible]; [illegible] vs. Thorne; 155 (R. C.) Pippey vs. Pond; 2011, Van Lewen vs. [illegible]; [illegible]; [illegible], Chesney vs. Byrne; [illegible] New-York Guaranty and Indemnity Company vs. [illegible] et al.; [illegible]; [illegible] Osborn; 1049, Walker et al. vs. Elkins; [illegible]; [illegible] et al. vs. Miller; [illegible], Rhinelander vs. Lowenstein; 2253, East River National Bank vs. Bowe; [illegible], Tilden vs. Fry.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—Part I.—Held by Brady, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.—Adjourned until Tuesday, March 19.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—Held by Barnard, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.—3, Hatch vs. Peugnet et al.; 15, Schoemer vs. Behrens; [illegible], Lookup vs. Collins et al.; 52, Wolfe et al. vs. [illegible]; 30, Robinson vs. Robinson; 56, Davidson, executor, vs. Morrissey et al.; 56, Young vs. Pettrsch; 57, Larkin vs. Wyckoff et al.; 58, Moss vs. Lawrence et al.; 59, Jones vs. Creenan; 60, Marshal vs. Macgregor; 61, Gardner et al. vs. Cummings et al.; 62, Williams vs. Anthony; 63, Litchfield vs. Merriam et al.; 65, Hess vs. Phillips et al.; 68, Spring vs. Paxton; 70, Fisher et al. vs. Russell et al.; 71, Brinkly vs. Brinkly; 72, Schmitt, Executor, vs. Levy et al.; 73, Beach vs. Ogden et al.; 76, Hudson et al. vs. Tweed, Jr.; 76, Rodgers vs. Mayo et al.; 77, Hastings, Receiver, vs. Drew et al.; 80, Society for the Reformation of Juvenile Delinquents, &c. vs. Grim; 81, Bauert vs. Schneider; 82, Archer et al. vs. Schultz et al.; 83, Bell vs. Pudicker; 84, Cohen vs. Murray et al.; 85, Van Saun vs. Farley, Administrator; 87, Donaldson vs. Bush et al.; 88, Hoyt vs. Wright; 89, Myhan et al. vs. Gillig et al.; 90, Hovey et al. vs. Lindsley et al.; 91, Swords vs. Bennett; 92, Faber vs. Dutassy et al.; 93, Burnham et al. vs. Cockle et al.; 94, Hallock et al. vs. Miller et al.; 95, Crane vs. Onderdonk et al.; 100, Holbrook et al. vs. Hull et al.; 1, Taylor vs. The Trustees of Union College; 10, Jackson vs. Johnson; 24, Benson vs. Shaler et al.; 27, [illegible] Railroad Company vs. McIntyre et al.; 46, Hollerer vs. Rufner et al.; 47, Brookman et al. vs. [illegible] et al.; [illegible], Brennan vs. Johnson.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.—Held by Cardozo, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.—Calendar called at 12 M.—Third Monday motion calendar.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Held by Barbour, C. J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.—1557, O'Brien, Sheriff, vs. Tuttle et al.; 1751, Davy vs. Glass; 1291, Mallory vs. West Shore Hudson River Railroad Company; [illegible], Ludlow et al. vs. Macomb; 1237, Loderer, by guardian, vs. Ehlfield; 1303, Caldwell vs. Hotchkiss Brick-machine Manufacturing Company; 1311, Bush vs. Field et al.; 1312, Murphy vs. Leppe; 1067, De Long vs. O'Brien, Sheriff, &c.; 1509, Thomas vs. Fitz; 1521, McBride vs. Second-avenue Railroad Company; 1077, Brodie vs. O'Brien, Sheriff, &c.; 101, French vs. Kelly, Sheriff; [illegible], Ross vs. Morgan; [illegible], Simons vs. Lockenberg et al.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part II.—Held by McCunn, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.—780, Andrews vs. O'Brien, Sheriff, &c.; 640, Sayre vs. O'Brien, Sheriff, &c.; 1063, Ely vs. O'Brien, Sheriff, &c.; 382, Mitchell vs. Dix; [illegible], Magnin vs. Dinsmore; [illegible], Kelly vs. Ferguson; 624, Herbert vs. Pell; [illegible], Gleaddell vs. Thompson et al.; 840, Talcott vs. Belding; 340, Loverne vs. Chalmers; 90, Clare vs. National City Bank of New-York; [illegible], Beade vs. Clark et al.; 1068, Schwensinahe vs. Masterson; 1218, Scheurman vs. Mahy; [illegible], Casper vs. O'Brien, Sheriff, &c.; 1046, Knowlton et al. vs. N. Y. and Providence S. S. Co.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART I.—Held by J. F. Daly, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.—[illegible], Babcock vs. O'Brien, Sheriff, &c.; 71, Chapman vs. Douglass; 806, Quinlan vs. Sixth-avenue Railroad Company; [illegible], Schott vs. Wright et al.; By order; [illegible], More vs. Rand; 1015, Elliott, administratrix, vs. Broadway and Seventh-avenue Railroad Company; 1271, O'Rourke et al. vs. Hall et al.; 1068, Ball vs. Stillson; [illegible], Campbell vs. Richardson; [illegible], The Board of Commissioners of Excise of New-York vs. Reynolds; 1397, The Board of Commissioners of Excise of New-York vs. Levinger; 1398, The Board of Commissioners of Excise of New-York vs. Sillick; 1399, The Board of Commissioners of Excise of New-York vs. Stendel; 1400, The Board of Commissioners of Excise of New-York vs. Williams; 1401, The Board of Commissioners of Excise of New-York vs. Purdy.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—Part II.—Held by Van Brunt, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.—1384, Burke, executor, &c. vs. Gardner; 1387, Richards vs. Wellington; 1310, Dennis vs. Schister; 1322, Mount et al. vs. Buckley; [illegible], Schott, administratrix vs. Wright et al.; 1473, Sueeard vs. Knickerbocker Fire Insurance Company; [illegible], Weinthal vs. Smith; 1416, Kaufman vs. Metzger et al.; 1477, Van Slyck, receiver, vs. [illegible]; [illegible], Fowler vs. Van Beuren; [illegible], Silverbrandt vs. New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company; [illegible], Dykes vs. House et al.; [illegible], Morse vs. Knickerbocker Fire Insurance Company; [illegible], The Merchants' and Manufacturers' National Bank vs. Wheeler; 1485, Crofut et al. vs. Frank et al.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.—Held by Gross, J.—Court opens and Calendar called at 10 A. M.—[illegible] vs. Moore; —Sixth National Bank vs. [illegible]; 3181, Aaron vs. Leon; [illegible], Wilson vs. Ryan; 8070, Martin vs. Walbridge; [illegible], Manifold vs. Traynor; 3123, Stevenson vs. Lyons; 3313, Appel vs. Galvin; [illegible], Mullen vs. Buddensick; [illegible], Taylor vs. Johnson; 3053, Herman vs. Toles; 3324, Spooner vs. Shaw; [illegible] vs. Victor; [illegible], Boehme vs. Burke; 3342, Pearle vs. The Eccentric Lock Company.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part II.—Held by Curtis, J.—Court opens and calendar called at 10 A. M.—6173, Becker vs. McCabe; 3279, Raymond vs. Bossay; [illegible], Barr vs. Wood; [illegible], Kaufman vs. Darcey; [illegible], Lockwood vs. Jones; 7608, Darrow vs. Conklin; [illegible], Butler vs. Muller; [illegible], Sperdell vs. Sprants; [illegible], Lehman vs. Rothschild; [illegible], Warshawsky vs. Licht; [illegible], White vs. Kernan; [illegible], Chalmers vs. Thompson; [illegible], Hertz vs. Hegenan; [illegible], Mohr vs. Hockerman; [illegible], Day vs. Smyth; [illegible], Buel vs. Tobacco Manufacturing Company; [illegible] vs. Butterworth; [illegible], Ross vs. Anthony; 8345, Reilly vs. Ohl; 8347, Bourman vs. Gordan; [illegible], Chambers vs. Birdsall.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part III.—Held by Shea, J.—Court opens and calendar called at 10 A. M.—7890, Hackes vs. Warren; [illegible], Harrison vs. Murray; [illegible], Dards vs. Farwell; [illegible], Brandis vs. Hook; [illegible], Vandervoort vs. Dahlhender; 8097, Johnson vs. Beder; [illegible], Gottschalk vs. Warner; 8182, Frank vs. Oulton Brothers; —Lang vs. Mayer.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

CHICAGO, March 16.—FLOUR quiet and unchanged. WHEAT unsettled, irregular and lower; No. 2 Spring, $1 18¾, cash; $1 19¾, April. CORN quiet; No. 2 Mixed, 35½c.@[illegible]c., cash; 36c.@36½c., April. OATS dull and lower; No. 2 at 28½c. RYE unchanged and quiet. BARLEY dull and weaker; No. 2 Spring, 49c. Mess PORK easier, $11 12½@$11 20, cash; $11 12½, April. LARD steadier at 8c.@8⅛c., cash; 8⅛c., April. MEATS steady and unchanged. Dressed HOGS, $5@$5 10. WHISKY excited; prices higher at 84c.@85c.; closed with 85c. offered. Live HOGS quiet and a shade lower, $4 20@$4 [illegible]. RECEIPTS—4,000 bbls. Flour, 8,000 bushels Wheat, 47,000 bushels Corn, 8,000 bushels Oats, 2,000 bushels Barley, 8,000 Hogs. SHIPMENTS—3,000 bbls. Flour, 4,000 bushels Wheat, 18,000 bushels Corn, 10,000 bushels Oats, 5,000 bushels Rye, 8,000 bushels Barley, 6,000 Hogs.

CINCINNATI, March 16.—FLOUR steady; Family, $7 [illegible]@$7 50. WHEAT steady; Red, $1 [illegible]@$1 60. RYE steady at 92c.@95c. OATS dull and unchanged at 38c.@42c. CORN dull and lower at 44c.@45c. BUTTER unchanged. PORK quiet and unchanged at $11 75@$12, the latter asked. LARD steady; sales of steam at $8 40; Kettle, $8 50 ℔ cwt. BULK MEATS quiet and unchanged; Shoulders sold 4c.; Sides, 5¼c.@6¼c.; mostly held ¼c. higher. BACON quiet and unchanged; sales of Shoulders at 5¼c.; [illegible] 6½c.@7c. Live HOGS quiet and unchanged at $4@$4 [illegible]; receipts, 1,300 head. WHISKY in good demand at 84c.

OSWEGO, N. Y., March 16.—FLOUR steady and unchanged; sales, 1,300 bbls. at $7 75 for No. 1 Spring; $8 25 for Amber Winter; $8 75 for White Winter; $9 25 for Double Extra. WHEAT steady; sales 1,500 bushels Red Indiana at $1 67. CORN steady; sales, [illegible] bushels at 72c. on the track. BARLEY quiet; Bay Quinte, $1 0[illegible]. RYE nominally at 85c. for Western. CORN-MEAL—$1 60 for Bolted; $1 50 for Unbolted, ℔ cwt. MILL-FEED unchanged; Shorts, $25; Shipstuffs, $[illegible]@$27; Middlings, $28@$30 ℔ ton. Railroad FREIGHTS—On Flour, to Boston, 60c.; to New-York, 50c.; to Albany, 40c.

LOUISVILLE, March 16.—TOBACCO unchanged; prices high; sales, 160 hhds. BAGGING unchanged. FLOUR firm; Extra Family, $7 50. GRAIN quiet but firm. CORN, 60c.@61c. RYE, 85c.@90c. BARLEY, 75c.@80c. PROVISIONS inactive and a shade lower. BACON—6¼c. for Shoulders; 7c.@7¼c. for sides. Bulk MEATS nominal; Shoulders, 4¼c.; Sides, 6c.@6¼c., loose. PORK quiet at $12 50@$13. WHISKY quiet at [illegible].

CLEVELAND, March 16.—FLOUR unchanged and dull. WHEAT dull but better; No. 1 Red Winter held at $1 67; No. 2 at $1 44@$1 45. CORN steady at 50c. OATS firmer at 43c. PETROLEUM—Refined quiet but firm; in car lots, 21c.@21½c.; in small lots, 22½c.@23c.; Crude, nothing done.

ALBANY, N. Y., March 16.—WHEAT—Nothing done. RYE quiet and dull. CORN steady; sales 2 cars Western at 70c. for Low, and 71c. for High Mixed. BARLEY quiet; No. 1 Canada, $1 06; Bay Quinte, $1 15. OATS dull; no sales.

WILMINGTON, N. C., March 16.—Spirits TURPENTINE quiet; no market. ROSIN firm at $4 10 for Strained; Crude TURPENTINE steady at $3 50 for Hard; $5 55 for Yellow Dip and Virgin. TAR steady at $3 45.

NEW-ORLEANS, March 16.—COTTON active and firm; Middling, 22¾c.; net receipts, 95 bales; gross, 265 bales; exports to Antwerp, [illegible] bales; coastwise, 656 bales; sales, 3,800 bales; stock, 179,428 bales. PORK dull at $13 37½. All other articles unchanged. EXCHANGE—Sterling, 120¾; New-York Sight, ¼c. premium; Gold, 109¾.

SAVANNAH, March 16.—COTTON active; offerings good; Middling, 21½c.; net receipts, 729 bales; exports to Barcelona, [illegible] bales; coastwise, 524 bales; sales, 2,500 bales; stock, 51,765 bales.

CHARLESTON, March 16.—COTTON quiet; Middlings, 21½c.; net receipts, 537 bales; exports coastwise, 150 bales; sales, 100 bales; stock, 27,[illegible] bales.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—THE copartnership heretofore existing under the name of HOAGLAND & BELL is this day dissolved by mutual consent. JOHN E. HOAGLAND will continue the business at No. [illegible] West-st., New-York City, and JOHN BELL will continue the business at foot of West [illegible]-st., New-York City.

JOHN E. HOAGLAND.
JOHN BELL.

NEW-YORK, March 15, 1872.

MR. GEORGE C. SCOFIELD RETIRES from our firm this day.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.

NEW-YORK, March 15, 1872.

THE UNDERSIGNED BEGS TO ANNOUNCE that he has this day associated himself with his brother, Mr. C. H. SCOFIELD, under the style of SCOFIELD & CO., for the purpose of importing such goods as are specially adapted to the wants of religious societies.

GEORGE C. SCOFIELD.

FURNITURE.

STORAGE AND SAFE KEEPING for furniture, baggage and other goods, in separate closed compartments, taken up on elevators. HAEGER'S warehouses, oldest, most extensive, complete and thoroughly equipped establishments in America, [illegible]

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

LEE & SHEPARD
Publish this week
AN AMERICAN GIRL ABROAD.
By Miss ADELINE TRAFTON.
16mo. Illustrated. $1 50.

Of this new book of travel the New-York *Tribune* says:

"Miss Trafton writes with a sort of rollicking humor which reveals that she was never once bored in all her journeyings, never conscious of her back, that biting malcontent which [illegible] women, and looks at everything with the unabashed eyes of a young Republican princess, criticising many things not unkindly, and admiring quite as often her own country. She laughs so merrily [illegible] her eye [illegible] that you laugh with her, and never at her; and in the midst of all her half-reckless fun you come now and then upon some little surprise of [illegible], or bit of tender heartiness, which gives you the same kind of pleasure you experience when you find in an unexpected place a blue flower growing with a dew-drop in its eye."

NORTHERN LANDS;
OR, YOUNG AMERICA IN RUSSIA AND PRUSSIA.
By OLIVER OPTIC. 16mo. Illustrated. $1 50.

"A second series of 'Young America Abroad' will be warmly welcomed by the youthful readers of the country. The first series achieved a success almost unprecedented in the history of juvenile literature. The large amount of history and geography, so deftly woven into the narrative as to enhance rather than impair its interest, renders these books instructive as well as entertaining. None can be placed in the hands of boys which will simultaneously give them so much amusement and information."—New-York *Atlas*.

☞ Sold by all book-sellers and news-dealers.

LEE & SHEPARD, Publishers,
Boston.
LEE, SHEPARD & DILLINGHAM,
New-York.

A ROUSING BOOK OF ADVENTURE.

A SLAVER'S ADVENTURES ON LAND AND SEA.

By W. H. THOMES, author of "The Gold Hunter's Adventures in Australia," "The Bushrangers of Australia," "The Gold Hunters in Europe," "A Whaleman's Adventures," &c. 12mo. Cloth. $1 50.

Mr. Thomes has acquired a great reputation as narrator of thrilling stories, in which the wildest adventures and the most laughable scenes mingle. The series has a remarkably large sale.

Sold by all Book-sellers and News-dealers.
LEE & SHEPARD, Publishers, Boston.
LEE, SHEPARD & DILLINGHAM, New-York.

JUST ISSUED.
THE APRIL NUMBER OF
LIPPINCOTT'S MAGAZINE.
An Illustrated Monthly of
POPULAR LITERATURE AND SCIENCE.
CONTENTS:

1. SCRAMBLES AMONG THE ALPS DURING THE YEARS 1860-69. A Series of Graphic and Brilliant Sketches. By EDWARD WHYMPER. Exquisitely Illustrated after the unrivaled Drawings of the Author. Chapter XIV. 2. FAIR MARGARET, THE BELLE OF ASHGATE. A Story. By the author of "Dorothy Fox." 3. WAITING. A Poem. By MARY B. DODGE. 4. AT HOME WITH THE PATAGONIANS. By GEORGE CHAWORTH MUSTERS. Illustrated. Part II. (Conclusion.) 5. REMINISCENCES OF THE EARLY STAGES OF THE REBELLION. By HORATIO KING. 6. THE STRANGE ADVENTURES OF A PHAETON. A Serial Novel. By WILLIAM BLACK, author of "A Daughter of Heth." Chapters VII. to IX. 7. ROSSELL. A Poem. By MARGARET J. PRESTON. 8. PRIVATE ART COLLECTIONS OF PHILADELPHIA. By R. S. I. Mr. James L. Claghorn's Gallery. 9. BITS OF STEAMER LIFE. By PRENTICE MULFORD. 10. [illegible]. By KATE HILLARD. 11. AYTOUN. A Serial Novel. Chapters VI. to VIII. 12. OUR MONTHLY GOSSIP: A Swedish Watering-place; The House of Madison, &c. 13. FOREIGN LITERATURE. 14. LITERATURE OF THE DAY.

For sale by all Book and News-dealers.
TERMS.—Yearly Subscription, $4. Single Number, 35 cents.
SPECIMEN NUMBER mailed, postage paid, to any address, on receipt of 25 cents.
J. B. LIPPINCOTT & CO., Publishers,
Nos. 715 and 717 Market-st., Philadelphia,
and No. 25 Bond-st., New-York.

DRY GOODS.

AT KINZEY'S
BARGAINS
FROM LAST WEEK'S
AUCTION SALES.

SILK TIES AND SCARFS.
SILK TWIST TIES, WITH FRINGE, 10c.
SHADED SILK VELVET TIES, 7c.
SILK ROMAN TIES, 10c. up.
WINDSOR SILK TIES, 50c.
SOFT SILK TIES, FRINGED, 25c.
RICH BROCADE SCARFS, 25c. to 60c.

RIBBON DEPARTMENT.
LOTS OF RIBBONS, 4c., 5c., 6c., 8c., 10c. yard.
FANCY RIBBONS, 10c., 15c., 20c. yard.
DOLLY VARDENS, 25c., 31c., 35c. yard.
GROS GRAINS, 10c., 15c., 20c., 25c., 30c. yard.
PLAID AND FANCY, 25c., 35c., 45c.
SASH RIBBONS, 31c., 40c., 50c., 75c.
SHADED GROS GRAINS, WIDE, 50c.

TRIMMING DEPARTMENT.
EVERYTHING IN SILK FRINGES AND GIMPS,
WAY UNDER PRICE.
LOTS OF SILK TRIMMINGS, 25c. piece.

JOB LOT OF
[illegible] pieces
LINING AND DRESS SILKS.
RICH CHECK SILKS, 88c., [illegible] yard.
RICH STRIPED SILKS, 88c. to $1 25.
RICH CORDED SILKS, $1 yard.
EXTRA BLACK GROS GRAIN, $1 25 yard.
PLAIN SILKS, 50c., 60c., 75c. yard.
HEAVY LINING SILKS, 25c. yard.
SATINS IN ALL THE SHADES.

LACE DEPARTMENT.
REAL GUIPURE LACES, 10c. yard up.
FRENCH THREAD LACES, 15c. yard up.
REAL VALENCIENNES LACES, 7c., 8c., 10c., 12c. yard.
LINEN LACES, 1c., 2c., 3c., 4c., 5c., 6c. yard.
LINEN COLLARS, 1c., 2c., 3c., 5c., 6c. up.

EMBROIDERY DEPARTMENT.
HAMBURG EDGINGS, 3c., 5c., 8c., 10c., 12c. up.
HAMBURG INSERTIONS, 6c., 8c., 10c., 12c., 15c. up.
WORKED BANDS, 25c., 35c., 50c. up.
FINE DIMITY DOUBLE BANDS, 15c.
RUFFLINGS, 15c., 20c., 25c., 31c., 40c. piece.

HANDKERCHIEF DEPARTMENT.
1,000 DOZENS OF LADIES', GENTS', MISSES' AND BOYS' HANDKERCHIEFS FROM 5c., 8c., 9c., 10c., 12c., 15c. up.

OPENING OVER [illegible] DOZENS
CHEMISES, DRAWERS, NIGHT-DRESSES, SKIRTS, DRESSING-SACQUES, &c., AT ABOUT THE COST OF THE MATERIAL THEY ARE MADE OF.
CHEMISE FROM 40c. up.
DRAWERS FROM 25c. up.
SKIRTS FROM 60c. up.
NIGHT-DRESSES, 90c. up.

HOSIERY AND GLOVES.
1,000 DOZENS OF KID GLOVES,
MISSES', LADIES' AND GENTS',
FROM 40c., 50c., 75c., 85c., 90c.
ALEXANDRE KID GLOVES, 75c.
DUCHESS KID GLOVES, 75c.

OPENING A BIG JOB LOT
OF JEWELRY.
MILTON GOLD SETS, 25c.
FINE FANCY SETS, 50c.
REAL WHITBY JETS, 25c. up.
HAIR ORNAMENTS, BANDS, SLIDES, BUCKLES, EAR-RINGS, &c.,
AT FULLY ONE-HALF THE COST OF IMPORTATION.

JOB LOTS OF PLAIN AND FANCY MUSLINS, LACE CURTAINS, LINEN TOWELS, AND NAPKINS, QUILTS, &c., very low.

WILLIAM KINZEY,
No. 691 Broadway,
BETWEEN AMITY AND 4TH STS.

SHIRTS AND COLLARS
FROM
CRETONNES AND PERCALES.
ELEGANT STYLES NOW READY.
UNION ADAMS & CO.,
NO. 637 BROADWAY.

MRS. CALOUPEAU,
NO. 31 EAST 19TH-ST.,
NEW-YORK.
Will open her importation of Paris Millinery for the Spring season, on
WEDNESDAY, MARCH 22, 1872.

SPECIALTIES.
HAMBURG EDGINGS AND INSERTIONS,
1,000 pieces just opened in choice patterns,
AT EXTREMELY LOW PRICES.
REAL POINT, Point Applique, and Valenciennes Laces, Collars, Sets, Coiffures, Barbes, Capes, &c.
BLACK THREAD GUIPURE, and French Laces,
PASSEMENTERIES AND FRINGES.
At very low prices.
[illegible] WILLIAMS, No. [illegible] Broadway.

DRY GOODS.

AT THE GREAT EAST-SIDE ESTABLISHMENT.

Edward Ridley & Son,
Nos. 309, 311 and 311½ Grand-st.,
Nos. 62, 64, 66, 68 and 70 Allen-st.,
NEW-YORK CITY.

[illegible] Spring—1872.
Over One Hundred New Shapes today.
[illegible] and fine braids, for ladies, misses, infants and boys.
New Straw Goods every day!!
[illegible] Bonnets and Hats.
Complete assortment of fashionable shapes, composed of Crepe-de-Paris, Turquoise, Crape Anglais, and other desirable materials.
We have first-class practical artists engaged for this department.
EDWARD RIDLEY & SON,
NOS. 309, 311, 311½ GRAND-ST. AND
NOS. 62, 64, 66, 68 AND 70 ALLEN-ST.

AT THE GREAT EAST-SIDE ESTABLISHMENT.

Gros Grain Ribbons every width, all the new shades.
Lines of beautiful Sash Ribbons, (Silk,) 75c., 85c., 95c. per yard.
Ribbons, Ribbons, every width, price and quality, cheap lot.
Bonnet Materials, Roses, Spangles, Cordings.
All Silk Turquoise, $1 50 per yard.
Full Line of Crepe-de-Paris, every shade desirable.
New French Flowers, 500 cartons new today.
Feathers, Plumes and Tips, exquisite assortment.

Edward Ridley & Son,
NOS. 309, 311, 311½ GRAND-ST. AND
NOS. 62, 64, 66, 68 AND 70 ALLEN-ST.
Fifth block east from the Bowery.

AT THE GREAT EAST-SIDE ESTABLISHMENT.

SILK PARASOLS AND SUN UMBRELLAS.
Over ten thousand ready for inspection today, at 65c., 75c., 85c., 95c., $1, $1 05, $1 25, and upward.
Examine especially our $1 and $1 25 Sun Umbrellas, all silk.
Pongees, lined in colors, 75c. and $1; Fringed, $1 50 and $1 75.
Large line of Novelties, from $2 12 to $8, imported goods.
EDWARD RIDLEY & SON.

AT THE GREAT EAST-SIDE ESTABLISHMENT.

Look at our Corsets, Whalebone, at 50c., 75c. and 95c.
Panier Bustles and Skirts, 20c. to 85c.
Yankee Notions. Hair Goods a specialty.
Lots of Jewelry, half regular prices, 10c. to 50c. set.
Soap, Perfumery, Combs and Brushes.
Toilet Articles a specialty.
Fine assortment of Leather Goods.
Pocket-books and Wallets, 15c., 18c., 20c., 25c. up.
Satchels and Valises, 35c., 70c., 85c., 90c., $1.
Albums and Dressing-cases, clearing out.
EDWARD RIDLEY & SON,
NOS. 309, 311, 311½ GRAND-ST., AND
NOS. 62, 64, 66, 68 AND 70 ALLEN-ST.

AT THE GREAT EAST-SIDE ESTABLISHMENT.

E. Ridley & Son.

Real Guipure Laces, 25 per cent. below present market prices.
Point Applique, Valenciennes, and other Real Laces, cheap.
Embroideries, Edgings and Insertings.
Applique Empress Collars, 65c., 75c., 90c., up.
Parasol Covers, $1, $1 25, $1 50, up. Cheap.
Full line of White Goods, very low.
Linen Handkerchiefs, 5c., 8c., 10c., 12c., 14c., 18c., 20c. each.
Lace, Veils, Real Thread &c., half regular prices.
Immense variety of New Dress and Cloak Trimmings.
Over 1,000 pieces of Black and Colored Silk Fringes, from 1½ to 6 inches wide, of almost every imaginable color. Shade and style all new and cheap.
EDWARD RIDLEY & SON,
NOS. 309, 311, 311½ GRAND-ST. AND
NOS. 62, 64, 66, 68 AND 70 ALLEN-ST.
Fifth block east from the Bowery.

AT THE GREAT EAST-SIDE ESTABLISHMENT.

E. Ridley & Son.

HOSIERY.

Balbriggan Hose, 25c., 35c., 38c., 40c. and 50c. up.
English Hose, 12c. pair.
Regular-made, 20c. pair.
Full lines of Children's Hose.
Ladies', Gents' and Children's Under-vests and Drawers, full lines.
Examine our Model Fitting Shirt.
Ties, Bows, Suspenders, Collars, Cuffs—cheap!
Gents' Furnishing Goods!
One hundred new styles, in Thread and Silk Gloves.
EDWARD RIDLEY & SON.

KID GLOVES.

We continue our sale of makes we decline to keep in future:
Joseph Kid Gloves, 50c. pair.
Damaged Josephs, 10c., 15c., 25c., 35c. pair.
Two-button Joseph, 35c. pair.
Our New Glove, we sell Two-Buttons 75c., 85c., $1 and $1 25.
One Button, 65c., 75c., and $1.
From $1 up we warrant every pair.
Give new gloves for any that rip in putting on.
EDWARD RIDLEY & SON,
NOS. 309, 311, 311½ GRAND-ST. AND
NOS. 62, 64, 66, 68 and 70 ALLEN-ST.
Fifth block east from the Bowery.

MILLINERS AND COUNTRY STORE-KEEPERS
Will find our Jobbing Room
Filled with New Spring Goods.
Straws, Flowers, Ribbons and Silks.
Will repay an Examination.
EDWARD RIDLEY & SON,
NOS. 309, 311, 311½ GRAND-ST., AND
NOS. 62, 64, 66, 68 and 70 ALLEN-ST., corner store.
JOBBING ROOM THIRD FLOOR.

AT JACKSON'S
FAMILY MOURNING-STORE,
Corner BROADWAY AND WAVERLEY-PLACE.
THE MOST EXTENSIVE AND CHOICE STOCK OF MOURNING GOODS EVER IMPORTED. FUNERAL ORDERS PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

AT JACKSON'S,
BROADWAY AND WAVERLEY-PLACE.
IRON GRENADINES, ALL SILK AND WOOL,
at 60c., 75c., 90c. and $1 per yard.
THE HANDSOMEST AND CHEAPEST GOODS IN THE TRADE.

INDIA CAMEL'S HAIR SHAWLS IN filled and plain centres. No intending purchaser should buy without visiting my stock.
J. RUSSELL, No. 22 East 20th-st.

MILLINERY.

MRS. HENRIETTE [illegible], formerly of No. 3 Great Jones-st., has just received from Paris the most distinguished assortment of Bonnets, Round Hats, &c., which will be exhibited on TUESDAY, March 19, at No. 21 East 9th-st., near 5th-av.

E. [illegible] & CO., NO. [illegible] BROADWAY, will have their opening of a choice selection of French Bonnets and English Round Hats, Flowers, &c., on WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, March 20 and 21.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S
CLASSES FOR DANCING.
All now at No. 212 5th-av., corner 26th-st.
Classes for ladies, gentlemen, or children.
Morning, afternoon and evening classes.
Pupils can commence at any time.
For particulars send for circular.

TRENOR'S ACADEMY OF DANCING. LYRIC HALL, [illegible] PUPILS BEGIN AT ANY TIME and attend at [illegible]. SEND FOR CIRCULAR.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against DAVID EVERETT WHEELER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of [illegible], Nos. [illegible] and [illegible] Pine-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the [illegible] day of July next.—Dated New-York, the [illegible] day of December, 1871.

E. S. WHEELER,
H. E. SMITH, } Executors.
C. E. SMITH,

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. HUTCHINGS, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against [illegible] REID, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of GERSHOM A. SEIXAS, Esq., No. [illegible] Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the [illegible] day of August next.—Dated New-York, the [illegible] day of February, 1872.

SARAH ANN REID, Administratrix.

INSTRUCTION.

Mount Washington
Collegiate Institute,
NO. 40 WASHINGTON-SQUARE (SOUTH.)
DR. GEO. W. CLARKE, PRINCIPAL.
Prepares pupils of all ages for business or college.

A CARD.—GOLDSMITH'S WRITING COLLEGE removed to No. 172 Fifth-av., corner of 22d-st. New pupils received daily for private instruction in penmanship and book-keeping. Full success guaranteed. Open from 9 A. M., to 9 o'clock P. M.
OLIVER B. GOLDSMITH.

FEMALE COLLEGE, BORDENTOWN, N. J.
Rev. JOHN H. BRAKELEY, Ph. D., President.
Spring session begins April 3. For terms, &c., address as above.

A FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS.
Superior advantages. Address H. W. SIGLAR, Principal, Newburgh Institute, Newburgh, N. Y.

JACKSON MILITARY INSTITUTE, Tarrytown, N. Y. Established 18[illegible]. Address Rev. F. J. JACKSON, M. A., Principal.

MISS WHITTEMORE'S SCHOOL for young ladies at New-Brighton, Staten Island. On the 1st of May next, Miss WHITTEMORE will be prepared, in connection with her well-established day-school, to receive young ladies in her family as boarding-scholars. Circulars, stating terms, can be had on application as above, either in person or by letter.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE, NYACK, ON THE HUDSON, N. Y.—The Fall term will commence Sept. 20. For circulars with full particulars, address Rev. L. DELOS MANSFIELD, Principal.

PROF. J. W. SCHERMERHORN, A. M., will open his English, Classical, Mathematical, French and German School for boys Sept. 18, No. [illegible] 6th-av. Circulars and conference at rooms.

BURNSIDE FAMILY SCHOOL FOR boys, Brattleboro', Vt. For particulars and circular, address the Principal, C. A. MILES.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR young ladies, Bridgeport, Conn. For circulars address the Principal, Miss EMILY NELSON.

DREW LADIES' SEMINARY, CARMEL, N. Y.—The Spring session opens Feb. 19.
GEO. C. SMITH, A. M.

MILITARY BOARDING-SCHOOL, WHITE Plains, N. Y.—Principal, O. R. WILLIS, Ph. D.

ALONZO FLACK, CLAVERACK, N.Y.—Term opens March 25; both sexes; $[illegible] a year.

FOR BOYS—SUPERIOR ADVANTAGES AT Riverview Academy, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

TEACHERS.

AN AMIABLE AND REFINED AMERICAN lady, largely experienced, and possessed of most satisfactory testimonials, desires a home, for a brief period, in an institution or family, for which her services would be given as compensation; her acquirements are English, French, (in which she is well versed,) Latin and the elements of music; failing to secure the above would assume the duties of amanuensis or of lady's companion. Address at once SPES, Box No. 128 *Times* Office.

WANTED—AS MATRON IN AN EDUCATIONAL institution, a lady of middle age; one who has had experience and can bring satisfactory reference as to character and capacity may address A. B. E., Post-office Box No. 165.

A GENTLEMAN, GRADUATE OF A German University, and experienced teacher, desires few additional pupils in German; first-class reference given. Address GRIMON, Box No. 128 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GERMAN LADY, a situation as governess; speaks French fluently; can do fine sewing. May be seen for two days at No. 253 West 24th-st., top floor.

A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT young lady desires a situation as governess; good references given and required. Address E. L., No. [illegible] West [illegible]-st., New-York City.

WANTED—A POSITION AS GOVERNESS for young children; no objection to the country; references given. Address S. W., Box No. 128 *Times* Office.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER of the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the EXTENSION OF LAFAYETTE-PLACE, southerly from Great Jones-street to Bleecker-street, in the City of New-York.—We, the undersigned Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment in the above-entitled matter, hereby give notice to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots and improved or unimproved lands affected thereby, and who may be opposed to the same, and to all others whom it may concern, to wit: First—That we have completed our estimate and assessment in the above-entitled matter, and that all persons whose interests are affected thereby, and who may be opposed to the same, do present their objections in writing, duly verified according to law, to Walter Roche, Esq., our Chairman, at the office of the Commissioners, No. 32 Nassau-street, (Room No. 21,) in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of March, 1872. Second—That the abstract of our said estimate and assessment, together with the maps, and also all the affidavits, estimates and other documents which were used by us in making our report herein have been deposited in the office of the Department of Public Works in the City of New-York, there to remain until the 4th day of April, 1872. Third—That the area embraced by the assessment aforesaid is as follows: All those lots, pieces or parcels of land situate, lying and being in said City, bounded by, included and contained within the limits hereinafter described, to wit: Commencing at a point on the southerly side of Howard-street, distant one hundred feet westerly from the westerly side of Broadway, and running thence northerly, and on a line running parallel to Broadway, and distant one hundred feet westerly therefrom, to a point on said line, distant one hundred feet southerly from the southerly side of Broome-street; thence westerly on a line running parallel to Broome-street, to a point on said line distant one hundred feet westerly from the westerly side of Mercer-street; thence northerly, on a line running parallel to Mercer-street, to a point on said line distant one hundred feet southerly from the southerly side of Houston-street; thence westerly, on a line running parallel to Houston-street, to a point on said line distant one hundred feet westerly from the westerly side of Wooster-street; thence northerly, on a line running parallel to Wooster-street, to a point on said line distant one hundred feet southerly from the southerly side of Fourth-street; thence westerly, on a line running parallel to Fourth-street, to a point on said line distant one hundred feet westerly from the westerly side of South Fifth-avenue, formerly Laurens-street; thence north-westerly, on a line running parallel to said South Fifth-avenue, to the southerly side of Waverley-place; thence northerly, on a line running parallel to Fifth-avenue, to a point on said line distant one hundred feet northerly from the northerly side of Seventeenth-street; thence easterly, on a line running parallel to Seventeenth-street, to a point on said line distant one hundred feet easterly from the easterly side of Third-avenue; thence southerly, and parallel to Third-avenue, to the southerly side of Fifth-street; thence south-easterly, on a line running parallel to the Bowery, to a point on said line distant one hundred feet southerly from the southerly side of Canal-street; thence westerly, parallel to Canal-street, to the centre line of Baxter-street; thence northerly, along Baxter-street to the southerly side of Canal-street; thence north-westerly, on a line parallel to New Canal-street, to a point on said line distant one hundred feet westerly from the westerly side of Elm-street; thence northerly, on a line parallel to Elm-street, to a point on said line distant one hundred feet southerly from the southerly side of Howard-street; thence westerly, on a line parallel to Howard-street, to a point on said line distant one hundred feet westerly from the westerly side of Broadway, and thence northerly, parallel to Broadway, to the point or place of beginning. Fourth—That our report herein will be presented to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a special term thereof, to be held at the Chambers thereof, in the new Court-house, at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on the 22d day of April, 1872, at the opening of the Court on that day, and that then and there, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard thereon, a motion will be made that the said report be confirmed.—Dated New-York, Jan. 25, 1872.

WALTER ROCHE,
GRATZ NATHAN,
WILLIAM STUART,
Commissioners.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of THE LORILLARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, of the City of New-York, against whom a petition for adjudication in bankruptcy was filed the 13th day of March, 1872.—Southern District of New-York.—Upon reading and filing proofs sustaining the allegations of the petition, in the matter aforesaid, it is ordered that the said Lorillard Fire Insurance Company, of the City of New-York, do appear before this Court as a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the City of New-York the 23d day of March, 1872, at 11 o'clock A. M., and it appearing that the said Lorillard Fire Insurance Company, of the City of New-York, has been dissolved by a decree of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, and that there are no officers of said Company upon whom service of this order can be made personally, and that Carlisle Norwood has been appointed receiver of said Company:

It is further ordered, that a copy of this order be served on said Company by publishing the same once in the New-York *Daily Times* and once in the New-York *Commercial Advertiser* at least five days previous to the day required for its appearance.

And it is further ordered, that a copy of said petition, together with a copy of this order, be served on said Carlisle Norwood, by delivering the same to him personally or by leaving the same at his last usual place of abode in said district, at least five days previous to the day herein required for the appearance of said Company.

And it is further ordered, that in the meantime, and until the further order of this Court, the said Carlisle Norwood, his agents, servants and attorneys, and each of them, and all other persons, be and they are hereby enjoined, restrained and forbidden from making any transfer or disposition of any part of the property of the said Lorillard Fire Insurance Company, of the City of New-York, not excepted by the Bankruptcy act, from the operation thereof, and from any manner interfering therewith, except for the preservation thereof, and that an injunction issue out of and under the seal of this Court to the above purport and effect.

Witness the Hon. Samuel Blatchford, Judge [L. S.] of said District Court, and the seal thereof, at the City of New-York, in said district, the 13th day of March, 1872. GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

WM. A. COURSEN, Complainants' Solicitor.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION originated the anæsthetic use of nitrous oxide gas, administer it in the most approved manner, do nothing but extract teeth, and they certainly do that without pain, as 21,000 patients testify. See their signatures at the office, No. 19 Cooper Institute.

STATIONERY.

[illegible] & [illegible], STATIONERS, PRINTERS and blank-book manufacturers, No. 20 Fulton-st. Blank-books made to any pattern.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, MARCH 18, 1872.

Amusements This Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—FAUST (Italian Opera)—Miss Christine Nilsson.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.—LALLA ROOKH—Mr. J. B. Studley, Miss Edith Challis.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—THE IRON CHEST—Mr. Edwin Booth.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—THE VETERAN—Mr. Lester Wallack, Miss Effie Germon.

ST. JAMES' THEATRE.—MARRIAGE—Mr. Mackaye and Miss Griswold.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—LA BELLE SAUVAGE—Mrs. John Wood and Mr. Mark Smith.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.—DIVORCE—Characters by company.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—HUMPTY DUMPTY—Mr. G. L. Fox and Kiralfy Troupe.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.—VARIETY PERFORMANCE.

LINA EDWIN'S THEATRE.—WICKEDS OF NEW-YORK—Mr. Robert W. Allen.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE AND CURIOSITIES—Afternoon and Evening.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.—EQUESTRIAN, GYMNASTIC AND ATHLETIC FEATS.

BRYANT'S OPERA-HOUSE.—NEGRO MINSTRELSY—FARCES.

STEINWAY HALL.—PIANO-FORTE RECITAL—Miss Anna Mehlig. At 2 o'clock.

COOPER INSTITUTE.—LECTURE AND EXHIBITION OF LAUGHING-GAS, by Dr. Colton.

The New-York Times.

The utmost care will be devoted to gathering political news from special sources during the Presidential canvass. This department of the paper will be unusually full and trustworthy. Renewed enterprise will be exhibited in every department of the paper, and large space will be devoted to reports of speeches made during elections, or on other important political occasions.

A very full summary of news, and many general articles of great interest, are published in the Semi-weekly editions; and in the Weekly edition there is an unabridged report of the proceedings at the Farmers' Club, an excellent summary of political information, and a great variety of matter suitable for family reading.

The NEW-YORK TIMES is pre-eminently a family paper, all objectionable advertisements being rigidly excluded; and it has a constantly increasing circulation among the most respectable classes of the community.

TERMS TO MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

The DAILY TIMES, per annum, including the Sunday Edition....$12
The DAILY TIMES, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday Edition....10
The Sunday Edition, per annum....2
The SEMI-WEEKLY, per annum....3
The SEMI-WEEKLY, two copies, one year....5
The SEMI-WEEKLY, ten copies one year, (an extra copy to getter-up of club)....25
The WEEKLY TIMES, per annum....2
The WEEKLY TIMES, five copies, one year....8
The WEEKLY TIMES, ten copies, one year, (an extra copy to getter-up of club)....15
The WEEKLY TIMES, twenty copies, one year, (an extra copy to getter-up of club)....25
The WEEKLY TIMES, fifty copies, one year....50
The EUROPEAN EDITION, per annum, postage extra....3

The SEMI-WEEKLY and WEEKLY mailed one year to clergymen at the lowest club rates.

Subscriptions to either of our editions received for a less length of time than one year at the yearly rate.

Additions may be made to clubs at club rates.

These prices are invariable. Remit in drafts on New-York or Post-office Money Orders if possible, and where neither of these can be procured send the money in a registered letter.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES,
New-York City.

To Advertisers.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the TIMES will be received at No. 54 West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av.; No. 308 West 23d-st., opposite Grand Opera-house, and No. 1,261 Broadway, between 30th and 31st sts., at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

☞ The NEW-YORK TIMES has opened a branch office in Brooklyn at No. 44 Court-st., opposite the City Hall, where advertisements will be received until 5 P. M.

The demoralized tone which prevails at Albany, on the subject of bribery, was strikingly brought out in the letter of our assistant correspondent from Albany, published on Saturday. The correspondent no doubt faithfully reflected the opinions he heard expressed, and very pretty opinions they were. We are told that general sympathy was expressed for Senator JAMES WOOD, when the motion for his expulsion was brought forward. Probably the sympathy came from men who had been quite as guilty as WOOD, although their guilt does not happen to be brought home to them just yet. We think that Senator CHATFIELD deserves great credit for dealing with WOOD as he did, and his resolution ought to pass without delay. The Republican rogues are ten times worse than the Democratic rogues, and no one but rascals will "sympathize" with them. Perhaps our correspondents at Albany will furnish us with the names of the Senators whose pity for WOOD so powerfully moved them last Friday. We hope also that the *Tribune* will lose no time in producing the evidence of roguery on the part of other Republican Senators, which it recently led the public to believe it possessed. Such evidence ought not to be withheld a single day longer than is absolutely necessary to establish its truth.

We have heard a great deal about consultations with Mr. VANDERBILT in reference to the railroad track from Forty-second-street, along what is popularly called "Death Avenue," but the nuisance remains as dangerous as ever. One day last week a lady was killed on the track, and it is a marvel that many more such "accidents" do not occur. It was an outrage to allow steam locomotives to run with heavy trains, hundreds a day, through one of the most thickly populated parts of the City, without even a fence or bridge. Of course Mr. VANDERBILT thinks only of "number one"—does he ever think of the human beings who have been hurried to an untimely grave by his precious road? How is it possible to allow a great railroad to run through the heart of a city without endangering the lives of the citizens? Thousands of first-rate houses have been built along Madison and Lexington avenues, and the streets close by, and their value has in many cases fallen more than one-half. The inhabitants are afraid to let their children go out of doors. Property-owners are generally quick enough to protect their own interests. If they allow the Legislature to adjourn without getting it to do something for them, they will be much to blame. We advise them to give up "consulting" with Mr. VANDERBILT, and go straight to Albany.

The poor murdered policeman, LAMBRECHT, was buried yesterday. He died in the exercise of his duty, at the hands of a cowardly ruffian named GEORGE LAVERY, who is in custody, and who would be hanged if the laws were properly carried out. Meanwhile, poor LAMBRECHT's wife and children are left in very needy circumstances. The Riot Relief Committee has very properly given $500 to the widow, but something more ought to be done for her. LAMBRECHT was a good officer and a brave man. Will not the public be disposed to testify their appreciation of his fidelity, by making some provision for the helpless ones he has left behind?

We publish this morning a very candid and sensible article from the St. Joseph (Mo.) *Herald.* This was, in 1870, the leading Liberal Republican paper of the State, outside of St. Louis, and exercised then, as it does now, a wide influence on the politics of the State. It is the boast of SCHURZ and his friends that they can defeat the Republican Party in Missouri, if the Philadelphia Convention renominate Gen. GRANT. Here is good proof that these boasts are idle. The division in Missouri in 1870 was not on national issues; did not involve Gen. GRANT, and is now reconciled. This is the voluntary public testimony of a leading journal engaged with the "Liberals." The party in the State is now solid for any candidate the National Convention may choose, and Presidential aspirants in and out of the *Tribune* Office will please take notice of the fact.

The urgent necessity of obtaining a further supply of water for this City is demonstrated by the statements of Mr. TRACY, the Chief Engineer of the Department of Public Works. His is unquestionably the best authority, and one we are not at liberty to dispute. Two suggestions may be offered. One is that the "Water bill of TWEED's invention" be shorn of those of its provisions which are liable to abuse, leaving proper powers, properly restricted, in the hands of the authorities. The other is that prompt measures be taken by the authorities to check the enormous waste of water now going on in this City, especially in factories and other business establishments. TWEED's notion of water meters in all private dwellings was doubtless corrupt in its motive, but some such check on waste in business establishments would, we are assured, effect a saving of fully one-third of the amount now drawn in the City. Still another resource is to utilize the waters of the rivers for street-sprinkling and cleaning.

In three years Gen. GRANT's Administration has advanced the value of a $100 United States bond from $89 72 to $101. That is, it has added over $[illegible] to the means of those who loaned their money to the country in its days of doubt and trial, while steadily reducing taxation. Will the Democracy—stained with repudiation and corrupted by Tammanyism—be likely to do better?

It was positively stated by the *Tribune* on Saturday that Senator SUMNER had been induced to preside at the Cincinnati Convention. The statement is now authoritatively contradicted. It also appears that Senator TIPTON had no ground for asserting that Gen. GARFIELD and Mr. DAWES were about to join the "Anti-Grant" Republicans. A manly letter from Mr. DAWES has been addressed to our Washington correspondent, and will be found in his dispatch.

The Last Month of the Session.

About one month more remains of the ordinary session of the Legislature. The time that has passed has been creditably employed on the whole, and speaks well for the character and ability of the Legislature. It has afforded proofs that Rings and corruptionists had little to hope for from it. The thorough action of both Houses on the Erie bill, their sturdy refusal to qualify it by any obscure or confusing amendments, and their inclusion in it of the most ample provision against the renewal of the Gould tactics, was in itself a triumph which, compared with anything the Legislative record has shown for several years, deserves to be honorably remembered. The action of the House of Assembly on the charter, and the temper thus far shown in the Senate toward that measure, afford another proof of the good intentions of the Legislature in reference to reform. But much, very much, good work remains to be done, for which the few weeks now left of the session will be all too short.

A charter is yet to be enacted, and one of the principal duties imposed by the people on the Legislature—the provision of an adequate local government for the City—is not completed. We remain of the opinion that the Legislature cannot do better than give us a trial of the Committee of Seventy's Charter. That opinion is shared by the great body of our people, and it is steadily gaining ground. The Committee's charter has the immense advantage of the support of the best Republicans and Democrats. It has the still greater advantage that the Committee of Seventy will be bound to do all they can to carry it out prudently and energetically. Does any possible alternative plan offer any such advantage? If not, can we have the Committee's charter any too soon? We ought to commence the work of organization at the earliest moment. Will the Legislature enable us to do so, by giving us the charter under which to organize?

We must shortly, also, have decisive action regarding the corrupt Judges. We have no desire to unduly hasten the Judiciary Committee's report, but we must remind it that there is no time for delay. The very first condition to complete reform is the removal of these men from the Bench. Their presence there has been a standing reproach to the country. We can stand anything rather than the continuance of this reproach. It disgraces us abroad, and demoralizes us at home. It paralyzes the Bar, breaks down respect for law in the community, and encourages beyond calculation that peculiar form of crime in which modern society has its most insidious foe—the crime known in a general way as swindling. At the first moment that it is possible, the reputation of the City and the country should be vindicated by the removal of the corrupt Judges.

Besides these two main duties, there is the very important one of providing a proper Registry law for the State, and especially for those large cities the provision of some feasible means of rapid transit for New-York; the reorganization of the local judiciary; the revision of the General Tax and Assessment laws; the redistricting of the State for the election of Congressmen, and other matters which it is not necessary to specify. The fact is very plain that much hard work remains for the Legislature, and it can only be performed by dint of great industry and determination. The gas monopolists, and VANDERBILT's "Death railroad," ought also to receive attention. Let us hope that the Legislature will finish up its duties in a way to entitle it to lasting public gratitude.

Science and the Classics.

It is becoming more and more a question, even with cultivated people, whether the old-fashioned college course, with its regular round of Greek, Latin, and mathematics, is the best course of education for a boy of ordinary abilities. The majority of parents cannot afford to bring up a son for elegant and cultivated leisure, but only hope to render him, in his mental training, so much of a complete man as to be able to make his way wherever he is, and to be the happier and more useful from his culture. If a lad start with only average capacities, it becomes a serious consideration whether it is worth while to harness him to a heavy course of Latin and Greek classics for four or six years. He leaves his college, not proficient in any of his studies, and he plunges into practical life, his only implement being a sort of general polite culture he has unconsciously acquired, with perhaps a degree of linguistic accuracy and nicety, which is everywhere useful. He starts at a disadvantage with his compeers trained in the outside world, as he has been cosseted and taken care of for a number of years, while they have had to work their own way. The competition in every branch of American life is now terrible, and the cultivated young man from the colleges, with no "specialty" learned, and only a general education, and the self-indulgent and careless habits of years of student-life, is soon left behind by his more specially trained and vigorous competitors, and at last falls into that miserable position held now by so many college-men in this country—of a waiter on chances and a dawdler in a world of activity.

If such a young man inherit wealth, or can step into an important business already made to hand for him by older and more vigorous brains, his nice culture and elegant tastes and scraps of education are of use to him. He soon leads in public efforts to promote taste or learning, and his education gives him a wider social influence, while the real work of the business house is done by more matter-of-fact partners, or by those invaluable possessions of business men—old confidential clerks.

On the other hand, if a boy is a natural student, or has the writing and speaking gift, there can be no question that the usual college course is just what will best fit him for any intellectual pursuit; and his long drilling in the grammar and literature of ancient languages, and in a moderate course of mathematics, and in all kinds of essay and other writing, and college debating, qualify him for editor, lawyer, preacher, professor, author, savant, or politician, as his mental bent may incline. But comparatively few lads are "natural students." What shall a father do with a son who shows no marked ability or taste for any pursuit?

Every generous parent who can afford it is inclined to give his boy all the culture which the lad can appreciate. He desires too—if he has had himself the four pleasantest years of life, the college years—to grant that pleasure to his son, and to give him the advantage of intimate association with the best young men of the country during the freshest period of his youth. But he may well doubt the wisdom of the old college course. For such persons—and there are thousands of them—modern education offers a new choice. The "Scientific School," or the "Technological School" presents a curriculum which affords at once mental training, culture, and practical preparation for distinct branches of business. Instead of long courses in the classics, the student is trained in French and the modern languages—never so good abstract educators as the ancient, but of more immediate use. The higher mathematics are let alone, unless they bear on a particular field. Science in different branches takes the place of linguistic or literary culture. The student begins at once on one or more branches in natural history or natural science; as he goes on, he chooses some favorite pursuit—such as botany, or mining, or chemistry, or paleontology, or geology, or engineering. When he finishes his three years, he has an outfit which at once prepares him for practical life. He can enter soon on chemical work for manufactories, or on mining superintendence, or engineering, or exploring, or as an assistant in laboratories, or as a teacher of science, or on practical geology or botanical labor. In fact, it is said that in some of these schools the student is snapped up for practical purposes as soon as he graduates, there being a great demand for men thus trained.

But where will this training be best secured? it may be asked. If it be in mining, probably the best school is the Columbia "School of Mines" in this City. For a general scientific course, as a substitute for the college course, unquestionably the Yale "Sheffield School" stands at the head of all similar American institutions. The curriculum is carefully prepared, and very active and able men direct it. The influences, too, surrounding it, are of a very desirable moral nature. Next to this stands the Boston "School of Technology," a very efficient and growing institution. The "Harvard Scientific School" can, without doubt, fit young men for "specialties" in an unequaled manner, but it is hardly designed, like the Yale, to take the place of the college course. In fact, the university is more and more swallowing it up, the "elective" studies taking the place of the lower studies of the scientific school. As an institution by itself, the Harvard school can hardly, as yet, be considered a success, while the Yale is gaining ground every day, and has turned out already very able and successful young men. In any of these, however, an excellent opportunity is offered to parents who would try a course of modern science instead of ancient classics, as an educator of their sons for practical life.

Taxes on Commerce.

The resolutions of the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce, against fixing the terminus of the Central Pacific Railroad on Yerba Buena Island, which were presented in the House a few days since, naturally invite consideration of the subject from a standpoint which must inevitably condemn the very motive which provoked the protest. For, the very moment it is seen that the wharf-owners of San Francisco demand that the entire transcontinental commerce shall pay tribute to them, that moment the interest of every prominent commercial city of the country is arrayed against them. It is no sort of consequence that the city has already provided a site for the terminus of the road in its southern limits; by the conformation of the bay, the road cannot get there, and that dismisses that consideration. The only thing left is for the road to adapt itself, as now, to the shifting sands and changing depths of the Oakland shore of the bay, or extend its trestle-work to the rocky abutments of Goat Island. Whoever has landed at Oakland, after a six days' dusty journey from the East, has seen, at a glance, the necessity of the situation, and it is a significant fact that every man in the House who has made the journey to San Francisco, including some who have hitherto opposed the change, now favors it.

The only question remaining is, upon what terms shall the Company acquire the island? They must spend from two to three millions of dollars in extending their trestle-work, and blasting out of the rocks sixty acres of room for wharves, depots, shops, &c. But when done, the tea and silk laden ships of China and Japan can tranship their cargoes for New-York right into bonded cars, and thus relieve this great commerce of a tax of two dollars per ton now levied in San Francisco for wharfage, storage, and lighterage. It is evidently such a consideration as this that makes the California delegation a unit for the bill before the House, notwithstanding the memorial of the San Francisco wharf-owners. The Coast Survey Office has certified that an open-work trestle is no obstruction to the flow of water, and the opposition of selfish interests in San Francisco has demonstrated that the tax now imposed upon the freight to and from the Eastern seas should be removed. The Government cannot part with the control of the island, because of its defensive position, which will be largely improved by the proposed main land communication. The proposition, therefore, of Mr. WHEELER, Chairman of the House Pacific Railroad Committee, that a Board of Commissioners, under the President, shall examine, determine, and report what terms, if any, the Company shall pay for this privilege, seems exceedingly just and equitable to all parties. In our judgment, the Government should never part with the fee simple of the island, and it would be better to have all tenants at the mercy of Government control in any event. But let the Company pay for it, if thought best; only don't let such a state of affairs as now exists in San Francisco harbor exist much longer. As to the cry of "jobs," raised by some thoughtless persons about this matter, we dismiss that as ridiculous. When the country finds such men as WHEELER, DAWES, GARFIELD and KELLEY on the Republican side, and BROOKS, NIBLACK and VOORHEES on the Democratic side, all favoring this measure, it may conclude that the matter is reasonably clean.

A Modern Bourbon.

There is something very diverting, as well as highly characteristic of the spirit of the age, in the way the possible French rulers of the future manage to get themselves "interviewed," and thus to be set right before the world. The system certainly has its advantages. It involves what is dear to most rulers, present or prospective power without responsibility. They are able, that is to say, by means of the "interviewer," to lay certain propositions, defensive or explanatory, before the public. If the public approve, well and good; and if the public condemn, the utterance may be disavowed. We assume, in the latter case, that the "interviewer" would give no trouble, for, if not directly employed by his distinguished interlocutor, the privilege he enjoys is valuable, and to assent, tacitly or otherwise, to correction of possible misunderstanding, is no great price to pay.

The last illustrious personage subjected to the fashionable process of the day is the Count de CHAMBORD, or, as his friends would put it, HENRI CINQ. A correspondent of the London *Times* was the operator and Antwerp the scene of action. The details of the meeting are now before us, and, considered as a work of art, the published account has merit and interest. We should remember, in the first place, the current opinions on the themes discussed, since in this way the new version, by collation, becomes most amusing. For example, the suggestion has often been made that the Count de CHAMBORD is now too old to begin to govern. We are consequently advised, at the very beginning of the interview, that, while the Count is fifty-two—it is impracticable to belie the calendar—he "is certainly the freshest and youngest looking man for his age" it has ever been our interviewer's lot to see. He could easily pass muster "as not being more than forty." His hair and beard are fair, both worn very short. "His forehead and countenance are those of an exceedingly intelligent man." In general, he gives you the idea of being highly elastic, buoyant, and vigorous; in fact, of being remarkably well adapted by physical conditions for the dispatch of business and the duties of government. He is additionally recommended by a manner "simple, frank, and well calculated to put at their ease those with whom he talks." His affability is really charming, and is only exceeded by his ardent appreciation—going even beyond that of the Emperor NAPOLEON—of the fairness and talent of the English newspapers.

Another prevalent notion is that the accession of HENRI CINQ to the throne of France would be unfavorable to religious liberty. The common belief is that in such an event, only the Catholic religion would be upheld or aided by the State, and that a union of Church and State would ensue, subversive of freedom of opinion, and correspondingly of national progress. This erroneous conception is also gayly exploded by the representative Bourbon. "If Providence so wills it that I shall reign in France," he piously exclaims, "I shall not be the King of one class but the father of all." Is proof of this desired? It is promptly forthcoming. Would HENRI CINQ be the father of all his subjects if he took from other religious denominations than the Catholic the privileges they now enjoy? Assuredly not. The matter is then settled at once. Besides, this is an age of progress—wonderful admission for a Bourbon—and the "Chambers" would never permit such retrograde action, however much a monarch might desire it. After these cheering assurances, the Count thought it well to air his political and literary knowledge. To the admiring astonishment of his "interviewer" he showed himself to be "posted up" forty-eight hours later than the latter in the *Alabama* dispute. He displayed an intimate and minute acquaintance with current diplomatic and legislative proceedings all over the world. He quoted BURKE's speeches and MACAULAY's history. He criticised JOHN STUART MILL and HERBERT SPENCER; and he smiled over the later extravagancies of Mr. RUSKIN.

Even on the subject of Constitutional Monarchy, the Count was genial and unreserved. In reply to point blank questions on that delicate topic, "he spoke with that frankness which forms the greatest charm of his manner." "The principle of Hereditary Monarchy," he said, "is, as it were, my side of the question. That of the Constitution remains to be decided by *France* as represented by the Chamber. But these are questions of the future, and the future is in the hands of God." All this appears to be either Sphinx-like or self-evident; but the whole is at once made clear. Our obliging "interviewer" promptly instructs us that from these words he "understood Monseigneur to mean, that if he were called to the throne of France he would be bound by whatever Constitution he accepted with the Crown." Moreover, as regards the freedom of the Press, no joyous gazelle leaping about in its native wilds should be less constrained, in case of the restoration of HENRI CINQ, than his faithful subjects, the journalists. All this must be extremely comforting to people who have entertained other and very different apprehensions; unless, indeed, they remember one of England's Kings, as described by a character of SHAKESPEARE, and shrewdly suspect that his pseudo-Majesty "knows at what time to promise, when to pay."

The Two Extremes.

The tendency to run to extremes either in liberality or closeness has, so far, been the means of almost entirely destroying the usefulness of detectives in this country. As a proof of this, it will be only necessary to cite two cases that have been brought to prominent notice within the last two years. On the 30th of July, 1870, Mr. BENJAMIN NATHAN was murdered at the private residence No. 12 East Twenty-third-street, in this City. Among other things, the murderer was supposed to have carried off with him diamond studs, and a watch of such peculiar make that the detectives thought that their man could be found without a very great deal of trouble. To stimulate their efforts, a proclamation was issued by the Mayor offering a reward of $2,500 for the recovery of any one of the studs or of the watch, an addition of twice this amount in each case being guaranteed by the family of the murdered gentleman. Independent of these sums, a specific amount was offered, and secrecy secured for the slightest information, direct or indirect, "which might eventually result in most material aid to an arrest of the murderer." The desire to obtain the reward was so great that arrests followed in rapid succession all over the country. A ubiquitous individual, named FORRESTER, if the reports can be relied upon, used to be captured in no fewer than ten States on the same night. There is much reason to believe that the reward and the grasping cupidity of the Central Office "ring" have combined together to keep FORRESTER, or some other guilty person, from the gallows or the State Prison.

In contradistinction to the foregoing, we have the case of the Irishman, JAMES GUMBLETON, whose body was found floating in Lake Michigan with a rope round the neck, on the 2d of January, 1871. At first no clue could be obtained through which to trace the murderer; but without the influence of a rich reward, the Chicago detectives, under the guidance of Superintendent KENNEDY, went to work with a good will, and after a great deal of disappointment finally brought the crime home to a German named ALFRED ZIEGENMEYER. GUMBLETON and ZIEGENMEYER, it seems, had formed a mutual friendship at Baltimore, and went from there to Chicago in company. On the way, ZIEGENMEYER learned that his companion had $6,000 on deposit in a New-York bank, and that he had other moneys in his possession for immediate use. ZIEGENMEYER then formed the project of securing everything for himself. With this view he made himself familiar with the handwriting of GUMBLETON, and then murdered him. Having disposed of the body in the manner before described, his next move was to draw the money from the New-York bank, and this he did by a skillful imitation of his victim's signature. The only difficulty remaining was to find some person to identify him as GUMBLETON. To meet this, he purchased a farm, and was accommodated with the required identification by the seller. After, as he thought, covering up his tracks, he ultimately took ship for Bremen, but he arrived too late to interfere with the usefulness of the Atlantic cable. He was immediately arrested and sent back to Chicago, where he was tried, found guilty, and sentenced on the 27th of the following July to imprisonment for life. Now comes the sequel. Last week Superintendent KENNEDY received from the State Treasurer of Illinois the sum of $1,200—without interest—that being the amount advanced from his own funds to aid in the capture of ZIEGENMEYER. Detective DIXON, also of Chicago, received $378 out of $700 advanced for the same purpose.

In placing these two cases side by side, we do not propose to show that the detectives failed from the abundance of money in one, and its almost total absence in the other. What we do want to prove is that the means adopted in both were injudicious. First of all, the manner of offering the reward in the Nathan case created too much rivalry, and the ends of justice were defeated by a disgraceful scramble for a share of the spoils. On the other hand, in the Chicago case, the detectives have evidently been treated in a shabby manner. Detectives do no not desire, any more than other people, to advance money from their own funds for public purposes; and we shall be very much mistaken if these Chicago men engage with the same spirit when their assistance is again sought for. The trouble with the detectives in most, if not all the States, is due to the utter absence of system in the organizations, and, until some uniform plan has been adopted, it is useless to suppose that this important branch of service can ever reach an acceptable degree of perfection in its secret workings.

Rebuffs to Romanism.

Making every allowance for the force of reaction, it seems hardly possible that the Roman Catholic Church can ever again entrammel men's minds as in time past. Her teaching and system are so essentially opposed to those forces which are and must remain more or less dominant, if we may judge from history. Almost every day some fresh indication of the decline of priestly power is furnished. In Ireland we have recently seen members of Parliament returned, by enormous majorities, in Catholic constituencies, in defiance of the injunctions of a whilome despotic clergy. This, moreover, has happened in wild and remote districts, where clerical influence has been the strongest. In Bavaria, the Ministry have made a most determined stand against Roman domination. In Prussia, Prince BISMARCK's measure to abolish clerical inspection of schools, which it was supposed would meet with bitter opposition in the Upper House, has been passed in that Chamber by a vote of 125 to 86. The change which it will produce is sweeping. The first clause states: "The supervision over all places of education, both public and private, belongs to the State. All other supervision, no matter by what authority existing, is, consequently, hereby forbidden." Then again, in the land which, a few years ago, was the head-centre of Ultramontane bigotry, the dominion of that chaste sovereign on whom an admiring Pontiff bestowed that blue riband of the papacy, the golden rose, has lately seen the establishment of a society of ladies, numbering more than a thousand, and distributed over various cities and provinces, whose object is to teach children to read. Imagine what a revolution this will tend to produce in Spain, where reading and writing are at this hour regarded as superior attainments among the mass of the people, whom it was a primary point in priestly policy to keep in profound ignorance, and thus to quench a spirit of improvement and inquiry.

DREYDORFF, in a new work on the Jesuits in the German Empire, just published at Leipsic, draws a few comparisons which are significant. Statistics prove that in Rome there are 237 times as many chances of being murdered as in England, and 133½ times more than in Protestant Prussia. In England, it is shown that one murder occurs for every 178,000 inhabitants; in Holland, one for 163,000; in Prussia, one for 100,000; in Austria, one for 57,000; in Spain, one for 4,113; and in Naples, one for 2,750; but at Rome there is one homicide for every 750 of the inhabitants. Rome also scores the highest proportion of illegitimate children; the ratio of births of this class being nearly sixty-one times greater in Rome than in London. It appears that in London there are for every one hundred legitimate births four illegitimate; in Leipsic, twenty; in Paris, forty-eight; in Munich, ninety-one; in Vienna, 118, and in Rome, 243.

Siam.

Just before Lord MAYO was assassinated he received, with great ceremony and splendor, a distinguished guest in the person of the King of Siam. It was only in 1855 that the first treaty of commerce was made between the Governments of British India and of Siam, and since that time the march of civilization seems to have been very rapid in the latter Kingdom. The King, on the occasion of his recent visit, was accompanied by two Ministers, who both spoke excellent English, and like their master carefully conformed to the manners and customs of European society. The proceedings when the King, professedly a Bhuddist, visited the Grand Pagoda, especially surprised Europeans. His Majesty neither removed his shoes, nor prostrated himself before the images. When the High Priest beckoned the King to leave his suite and approach him, the King, without budging an inch, ordered the Priest to come to him. The High Priest obeyed, and they fell to talking English together. Truly the Anglo-Saxon has become the tongue of the world.

As nearly as can be calculated, the Kingdom of Siam is about 250,000 square miles in extent. It is divided into forty-one provinces, each presided over by a Governor. The foreign trade of Siam centres in Bangkok, the capital. The value of the exports thence was in 1869 six million dollars, of which British vessels took nearly half—a circumstance which in some degree accounts for the great politeness of the Indian Government to His Majesty of Siam. Rice is the principal Siamese export. A chief article of import from Great Britain is machinery. According to Micawberian philosophy, Siam should be a happy country, for its revenue exceeds its expenditures.

MINOR TOPICS.

The scheme for establishing a monopoly in the refinement of petroleum oil, explained by our correspondent this morning, is a very bold one. It is an attempt, by a conspiracy between some chief refiners of Cleveland and Pittsburg and the railroad lines, leading from the coal-oil regions of Western Pennsylvania, to command the market for crude oil. Special advantages are to be allowed the refiners, in freight—thus killing off competition by local refiners or refiners in other cities. Nothing could be more mischievous or selfish. The movement is met by a combination of the oil producers to refuse to sell to the conspirators, and, as popular indignation runs high, and it is a matter of life and death with the producers and local refiners, the opposition may succeed. Meanwhile, the Legislatures of New-York and Pennsylvania are appealed to in the matter.

A Democratic paper recently prophesied with considerable emphasis the formation of a "Liberal Republican Central Committee" in this City. So far, however, any visible signs of the coming event are wanting. A few gentlemen of more enthusiasm than influence have undertaken the job, but they complain bitterly that GREELEY, FENTON, and the other politicians won't give encouragement to the "movement." A movement so insignificant that these hard-pushed politicians won't take hold of it can hardly amount to much.

The usual railway accident occurred on Friday; happening, this time, on the road between Springfield, Mass., and Boston. It was caused by the breaking of a rail, and resulted in the mangling of some twenty or more passengers. There is a general disposition on the part of the public to regard accidents, owing to broken rails, as unavoidable. In point of fact, they are as strictly the result of bad management as are collisions. They are due first to the cheap and bad iron used in building railway tracks, and secondly to the want of thorough daily inspection of the road. Rails made of tough iron, and headed with steel, rarely break, and as a rule never would break were they replaced after having been kept in service for a proper length of time. Iron rails, made of poor material, and kept in use so long as they present surface enough for the wheels of the train, are the sort of rails that break and produce what the railway companies call unavoidable accidents.

What has become of the great Mr. VARLEY, the champion ruffian exterminator? The performance of Mr. GOULD's henchman, "TOMMY" LYNCH, at the Hoffman House the other evening, when a dozen porters and several policemen with difficulty dissuaded him from murdering Mr. CROUCH, invites Mr. VARLEY's serious attention. Here is a foeman worthy of his steel, something he has not found apparently since he did to death the redoubted HAGGERTY. If, indeed, Mr. VARLEY and Mr. LYNCH with their respective "gangs" could be induced to repair to some uninhabited island in the Sound, and there engage in battle after the fashion of the Kilkenny cats, the community at large would be the gainers. Mr. GOULD, from all appearances, has no present need of their services; Mr. TWEED is hardly more likely to have immediate use for them; and a little sport of this kind would amuse the "boys," and certainly not hurt anybody else. Who has a spare island to lend for the gentle jousting of the "chivalry"?

Our model Health Board has at last been awakened to the sense of doing something beyond the regular routine in order to "stamp out" small-pox. By order of Dr. MORRIS, seventeen inspectors have been detailed to search for the disease in all the houses lying between Fourteenth and Division streets. Now, if this effort had been made six months ago, it might have been of service, although it could scarcely be entirely effective as long as the convalescent patients were allowed to leave the Small-pox Hospital on Blackwell's Island in their infected clothing.

A writer upon "Woman and Journalism," in one of the magazines of this month, after having alluded to the fact that women have occasionally written book reviews, says "that they are capable of something higher, is proved by the admirable grace, piquancy, and thoroughness with which they are editing sound weekly journals of fashion and belles-lettres." One is at a loss how to address a reasonable remonstrance to a person who holds that the critic occupies a position inferior in importance to that of the conductor of a "fashion" journal. It is a view, however, that is not uncommon among that large class of amateur writers who lack only ideas, and the power to express them, to become prominent in literature or journalism. The truth is, there is no more responsible, important and honorable field of labor than that of the critic. Nevertheless, the amazing self-assurance with which women and young men seeking literary employment couple the announcement that they have never yet written anything, with the suggestion that they are fully capable of reviewing books, is a spectacle with which the editor of any respectable journal is daily made familiar. As for the capacity of women to become good journalists, let the success of GRACE GREENWOOD be a sufficient example. Where can anyone find letters so amusing and instructive as hers? We only wish we could discover a dozen correspondents gifted with her wit, shrewdness, good judgment, and pure style.

Certain residents of Chicago, who dislike restrictions of any kind, have struck upon a novel plan to enable them to evade the ordinance which makes it an offense, punishable by a heavy fine, for any person to erect wooden buildings within what are known as the fire limits. They have built their houses on rollers outside the prescribed line, and have now begun, quite leisurely, it is said, to wheel them into open lots upon the forbidden ground. What penalty, if any, can be inflicted upon them for this rather droll trifling with a very wise measure, has not yet been made apparent.

A Large Collection.

The anniversary of the Missionary Society attached to the St. Paul's M. E. Church, Fourth-avenue and Twenty-second-street, took place yesterday. The total collection for the day was $10,000, which is the usual amount collected at this anniversary.

A QUIET SABBATH.

More Snow and Dreary Walking—How the Day Was Passed in the City—Scenes in the Streets and at the Tombs.

The sun rose yesterday clear and bright, and people were thinking of pleasant walks and a visit to church when the sky became overcast, and a persistent snow-storm began. Steadily, though softly, the white flakes continued to fall, making outdoor exercise anything but agreeable. Hour after hour passed by, and still the snow came down, though it was some time before the pavements showed any trace of its presence. In unfrequented streets, however, the mud and filth became hidden in time by a clear white mantle, but it only needed the pressure of a foot, hoof or wheel to betray the rottenness beneath. In those thoroughfares where travel is constant, owing to the near vicinity of a ferry, or being the common outlet for a crowded neighborhood, the snow made but little impression, being trampled out of sight as rapidly as it fell by the passage to and fro of countless feet. To those compelled to be abroad, the storm proved a very unpleasant one, for the chopping wind blew the icy particles in their faces and made them regret having left the warm firesides at home.

In a large City like New-York Sunday affords no rest to thousands of people, for the exigencies of commerce and trade create many necessities of the hour not contemplated in Holy Writ. Large factories require steam power, and the engineer and firemen are compelled to be at their posts in the otherwise deserted hive of industry, in order that the machinery may be in instant readiness for the labor of Monday. Then again there are many processes in the various trades that require constant attention, and workmen must therefore surrender their Sabbath rest in order to prevent damage or failure. Photographers use the blessed sunlight in printing pictures, while in breweries the men do considerable work to prevent loss to their employers, and there are many similar cases of seeming necessity for labor on the Sabbath. In daily newspaper offices, the day is a quiet though busy one. Thousands of people who recoil in horror from a paper bearing the date of Sunday have no compunction of conscience in reading the Monday morning journal, though many of them must know that nearly all the labor on it was performed on the Sabbath. Telegraph operators sit at their instruments receiving flashes of news from all parts of the civilized world, all of which is gathered and forwarded on the Sabbath. The editors, reporters and printers prepare the matter and the type, therefore the day is by no means one of rest to them. Devout people going to church to hear some famous divine, naturally look in these progressive days to see a report of the discourse in their paper, though few remember that it requires a surrender of the Sabbath rest to prepare it. In Police Courts the Sunday morning is occupied by magistrates and clerks in deciding cases of crime and disorder, and many a poor wretch comes from a noisome police cell, with brain distracted by the effects of liquor, to spend the remainder of the Sabbath in dreary prison, as an atonement for sin and wickedness. Burglars and thieves are too often busy on Sunday. Deserted warehouses are visited, goods ransacked and plunder removed, while the owners are quietly enjoying the need of rest accorded them in the busy week. Pickpockets visit churches and rob the worshipers, while sneak thieves frequently obtain property through an open door. Street-cars and ferry-boats continue their regular trips, perforce, the travel being sufficient to remunerate them. Thus Sunday is quite a busy day in the City, though it is naturally a quiet one, or would be so were the liquor-saloons and bar-rooms compelled to close. But nowadays the Excise law is a dead letter. Dealers in intoxicating liquors only partially close their doors, and the wretched traffic goes on briskly, without hindrance and without shame. Drunken men reel through the streets, and not unfrequently a scene of disorder or of strife is enacted. Murders are committed, or serious attempts at the crime made, by men maddened by the liquor which inflames and enfeebles their brain.

The churches were only partially filled yesterday, owing to the storm, and an air of solemn quiet pervaded the services. Warm and comfortable were the interiors, and as the flurries of snow obscured the window panes, the organ peals sounded softly under arched roof and over gallery and altar. The preacher's voice was clear, yet subdued, and many a lesson was drawn from the tempestuous weather. As the congregations emerged from the sacred edifices people bent their heads to the blast and hurried homeward to the Sabbath meal awaiting them.

In tenement neighborhoods the residents were compelled, perforce, to remain in their cramped apartments, or stand in sheltered doorways to obtain a breath of wholesome air, denied them in the immense ranges of buildings where the poor of New-York huddle together. This class of people go to church regularly, at least the feminine portions, and all through those localities where tenements cluster in dreadful uniformity the scene was a busy one, resembling somewhat a bee-hive on a warm Summer's day.

Lines of close carriages often passed through the streets, carrying mourners to some cemetery to bury their dead. The prevailing storm made these funerals appear more mournful, for the warm sunlight failed to cheer the sorrowing hearts of those who were thus performing the last offices for some loved one, gone forever from this world of trouble and care.

During the afternoon a lull in the wind occurred, and the snow gradually ceased to fall, the streets became less white as the warmth of the earth asserted itself, and the pavements were quite wet and disagreeable. Idle groups of boys gathered on street-corners and pelted each other or passers-by with snow-balls; the bells on the car-horses sounded clearer; the whistles of steam-boats on the rivers were more distinct, and pedestrians became more and more frequent. As the evening closed in, the moon shone fitfully, and there was a brief prospect of fine weather. At 8 o'clock, however, the sky again became overcast, and another and fiercer squall of snow appeared, the flakes being very large. In an instant the pavements became white and the streets were suddenly cleared of pedestrians, the storm continuing for some time.

Sunday is usually a dull day at the Tombs, and yesterday was no exception to the general rule. The Egyptian structure yclept the "Halls of Justice" which frowns down upon the passers by, and is calculated to strike terror to the breast of the evil-doer, looked sullen and more gloomy than ever in the snow-squall which prevailed during the day, and the denizens of the vicinity who on fine Sunday mornings bask in the sunshine on the steps of the Tombs, driven indoors by the storm, had forsaken their recognized lounging places, so the place had a forlorn and deserted air.

In the Police Court the scene was as dull and spiritless as could well be imagined. The miserable and frowsy-looking bacchanals, who had been arrested over night, and were just recovering from their night's debauch, shivered and cowered in the damp, unhealthy atmosphere of the Court-room, and the policemen, tired out with their long nights' watch, were spread out on the benches usually filled with a crowd of curious sight-seers, and snatching a few moments sleep until the arrival of the Magistrate to dispose of their prisoners. In a moment the dull, dispiriting scene is changed to one of temporary activity. Justice HOGAN enters briskly by a side door and takes his seat on the bench. As soon as he appears an officer shouts at the top of his voice, "Hats off." The policemen, awakened by the strange sound, yawn and stretch themselves, the prisoners are hurried from the pen to the bar in front of the Judge, who disposes of them promptly, after which quiet reigns supreme until noon, when the Court is closed for the day. The array of prisoners, yesterday, was very meagre, only the usual number of drunken and disorderly men and women, but no cases of any interest were presented.

The prisoners, whose fate it is to be immured within the strong walls of the City Prison, awaiting trial for almost every offense known to the Criminal Code, generally look upon Sunday as a red-letter day. On the Sabbath the strict rules of the prison are slightly relaxed, and, as visitors are admitted only in exceptional cases on that day, the prisoners are allowed the liberty of the corridor for a longer time than on week days. On Sunday, also, the rations are a shade better and more abundant. The prison at present contains more prisoners than at any period for several years past, owing to the Court of General Sessions being engaged in the trial of Mayor HALL. Warden STACOM has been compelled to place three and four prisoners in some cells, which are ordinarily devoted to the use of but two, and has represented the facts in regard to the overcrowding of the prison to the proper authorities, but no relief has been obtained. Yesterday the corridors of the prison swarmed with the occupants of the cells, taking a mild sort of exercise by pacing along in front of their domiciles. Among those promenading the ground floor could be seen EDWARD S. STOKES, looking as neat and walking about as nonchalantly as though strolling along Fifth-avenue. FOSTER, the murderer of AVERY PUTNAM, and recently granted a new lease of life through the interposition of Judge BARRETT, was also there, animated with new hope, and apparently confident that he will escape the gallows. FOSTER's demeanor is more subdued than when first incarcerated. He has lost the swaggering, rowdyish air which then characterized him, and seems to fully realize his present position. GEO. [illegible], the murderer of Detective LAMBRECHT, the latest addition to those now confined for taking the life of a fellow-creature, was also noticed on the corridor, gazing with wonder upon the scene presented to his view. The disagreeable weather outside exerted its influence even within the thick walls of the prison, and rendered the majority of the occupants dull and cheerless, many of them retiring to their cells long before the expiration of the time allowed them for exercise. After the evening meal was served the prisoners returned to their cells, and were locked in, and all was quiet, sad and mournful within the Tombs, the solitary warders feeling almost like prisoners themselves.

Such were a few of the scenes to be observed yesterday in New-York, and the observer naturally pondered on the many paths of life presented in this great and busy Metropolis.

THE PETROLEUM DIFFICULTY.

What the Real Trouble Is—The Southern Improvement Company—Excitement in the Oil Regions.

From Our Own Correspondent.

TITUSVILLE, Penn., Friday, March 15, 1872.

I have been traveling through the oil regions for several days, and now propose to give your readers a comprehensive idea of the troubles now existing in consequence of the indignation and opposition manifested against the Southern Improvement Company.

To begin with, the Cleveland Refining interest, nurtured by certain railroads, has grown from a small acorn to the sturdy oak. At first the expenses of labor, coal, acid, &c., at the oil regions was so much greater than at Cleveland that it was not strange that in those early days this interest flourished in that City; but during the past three years, as more favorably situated points have increased their capacity, the geographical situation of Cleveland has rendered it impossible for any refineries there, save those protected by contracts with railroads, to flourish, and even these during the past twelve months have made but little money. Hence it became evident to these refiners that they must soon give up the trade, unless some scheme could be devised whereby they could overreach their more favorably situated competitors. The same may be said of Pittsburg, though, placing Cleveland with her railway drawback out, and leaving her refiners to manage their own affairs without speculation, she might be able to compete with the Creek and other points. It is fact that both places were losing their refining business. The railroads were becoming tired of their low rates for freights, and the crisis finally came, and the plan of this Southern Improvement Company was formed. The Standard Oil Company and CLARK, PAYNE & Co. are the largest manufacturers in Cleveland. WARDEN FREW & Co., W. P. LOGAN & BRO., and WARING & KING control nearly all the refineries in Pittsburg. BOSTWICK & TILFORD, of New-York, receive all the oil that comes over the Erie Railroad, not, however, being interested in any refineries, but having peculiar advantages for doing the business. As near as can be learned, the result of the combination was this: The Company has a capital stock of ten millions of dollars. Rockefellers, of Standard Oil Company, Paine, Warden, Logan, Waring and Bostwick are among the directors. They put in their own refineries at a price far above what they were worth, and the result was, Cleveland stands in the Company, say owning three millions of dollars of stock; Pittsburg and Philadelphia, say three millions. Then they hoped and expected to buy in New-York and Oil Creek at a fair valuation. These latter points would have, probably, one million dollars worth of stock in this combination if they were forced to sell. Having secured all the refineries and made their contracts with the trunk lines, the freights being placed at a minimum of $1 50, with a privilege to them of advancing it $1 higher, their plan evidently was to pay the producer cost for his oil, and make a "steal" of the balance—but there were a few shrewd men in the business who saw through their little game and sounded the war cry, and the result is they can neither buy the New-York and Oil Creek Refineries nor a barrel of oil from the producers.

The natural outlet for oil is for the moment blocked. BOSTWICK, who buys on the Creek, cannot buy now. The Erie Railroad have hundreds of cars lying idle. The Cleveland and Pittsburg refiners are out of crude. The Oil Creek refiners cannot run because they cannot make freight contracts, and thus the schemes of half a dozen men have blocked the traffic of a region which for wealth and business ability cannot be equaled in the United States—throwing out of employment thousands of men, depreciating values of real estate to the amount of millions of dollars.

The people of the oil regions will make themselves heard on this question. There will be a party formed here which will be a nucleus to gather round those whose war-cry will be, "no more monopolies," and whose momentum will be felt in the coming Presidential contest—unless there is a way opened to the sea-shore, untrammeled, for this rich product which kind Providence has bestowed upon the people.

A HARD CASE.

A Specimen of Prussian Military Discipline—Detention of American Citizens on Charge of Desertion.

The following account of the detention of American citizens in Prussia, as alleged deserters from the Prussian army, is published as a warning to natives of Prussia naturalized here, who may think of visiting their native country:

NATHAN JACOBS, a native of Pomerania, Prussia, came to this country in April, 1865, and took out his "intention" papers in May of the same year. In July, 1870, he took out his naturalization papers before Judge BARBOUR, in the Superior Court in this City. In June of last year, intending to return home for a visit, he sent his papers to Washington, with a request for a passport. This was returned as requested, and thus provided, he went back to his native village, near Stettin. Here he was seized as a deserter from the Prussian army, court-martialed, condemned to six months' imprisonment in the fortress of Stettin, to pay a fine of $500, and to serve another year in the army. It was shown that JACOBS was an American citizen, and that he had a passport in the regular manner; but the authorities refused to pay any attention to this, alleging that he was a deserter, and as such came under the exceptions of the treaty between this country and Prussia.

During the time JACOBS resided in this City, he went into partnership with a fellow-countryman in the tobacco business, and from this person it is learned that JACOBS served in the army during the years 1862-63-64. At the conclusion of these three years, he was put into the Landwehr, and was given a permit for one year to go abroad, at the end of which he was to report personally to the Major of his district. When this time came, JACOBS was in Milwaukee, and dangerously ill. He sent a physician's certificate of his condition to the proper authorities, and after his recovery he came on to New-York and went into business. Here he continued till last year, when he returned, as above stated.

On receiving the news of JACOBS' arrest his partner immediately wrote to Secretary FISH, stating the circumstances and asking if anything could be done. Mr. FISH at once telegraphed to Mr. BANCROFT, at Berlin, who represented the case to the war authorities. The answer returned was a curt assertion that JACOB was a deserter and must be punished as one. Mr. BANCROFT wrote to this effect to Mr. FISH; Mr. HALE, Assistant Secretary, inclosed Mr. BANCROFT's answer and a copy of the treaty in a letter to Mr. FRANKEL, JACOBS' partner, and stated that they could do nothing more in the case, after the Prussian Government had assumed such a position as it had. Mr. FRANKEL acknowledges that the Washington authorities had done their utmost in the case, and expresses himself grateful particularly for the extreme promptness with which they had acted.

The following translation of a letter of the father of Mr. JACOBS, himself an American citizen, may be of some interest:

> Well, so it goes in this highly-praised German Empire. I have gone through all. I was personally with Mr. BANCROFT in Berlin, and after four weeks he told me he could not do anything. They consider NATHAN a deserter; but the best lawyers concur in the opinion that according to the treaty he could not be considered one. But we can do nothing here against the autocratic military power. Report this matter to Washington, that the Government may see how the treaty works, and how much Mr. BANCROFT's exertions amount to.

The other case is that of a Mr. [illegible], who had been eight years in this City, had a prosperous business here, and a wife and children; went back on a short visit, was seized and court-martialed for a similar offense to Mr. JACOBS's, and condemned to six years' imprisonment in the fortress of Stettin.

A NEW EXPEDITION.

Proposition to Capture the Lowery Gang of Outlaws—Singular Enterprise of a Fourth Ward Character.

"Come with me, Sir," said an individual to a TIMES reporter, in Chatham-street, last night. "Come down to New-Chambers-street, in the Fourth Ward, and see Mr. ABBOT." Turning into Chambers-street, the guide stopped in front of a corner house, and pointed down into a basement, saying, "That is the place." The reporter hesitated for a moment, as his eyes pierced the darkness into which he was invited to descend. News he was in search of, however, and what startling developments might be waiting for him in the gloomy recesses below, was only to be determined by an exploration. The guide led the way, and the reporter was in a few seconds in an interior so singular that it is worthy of description.

The first thing that forced itself on the attention was the many dark corners in the room, only partially illuminated by the feeble light of a flickering lamp that filled the room with shadows. The lamp stood on a small, square table, upon which several books were lying. One of them being open betrayed the fact that it was the play of the "Ticket-of-Leave Man." A cavalry sabre was sticking upright in the table, and a vacant arm-chair sat before it. A good-sized stove, in which a coal fire was burning brightly, heated the room. In one corner a large number of stone spittoons were piled, and against the sides of the apartment were standing boxes containing crockery-ware and goods of various descriptions. Out of some of the boxes wax-dolls were peeping.

These articles at once impressed the visitor with the idea that the occupants of the room were engaged in some sort of mercantile business. A large bedstead and bed showed that the basement was also a sleeping apartment.

"This is Mr. ABBOT," said the guide, as a low-sized, rough-and-ready-looking man emerged into the light from one of the dark corners.

Taking the arm-chair proffered him, and moving it conveniently near the door, the reporter asked leave to fill a pipe. Permission was given with cheerful readiness, and Mr. ABBOT, at the same time filled a clay "dhudeen."

"You have a story to tell?" said the reporter, inquiringly.

"Yes, Sir," said the host; "do you know BARRY LOWERY's gang?"

"I have'nt the pleasure of their acquaintance," replied the reporter, in a tone of regret.

"Well, I do. They are the North Carolina outlaws of which so much has been said in the newspapers about," remarked ABBOT. "Have'nt you read about them?"

The reporter confessed that he had, but that the accounts had made but little impression on his mind.

"Well, I am down on them, and I want to get square on the whole crew, and the Kuklux, too," said Mr. ABBOT.

"What is the story?" said the reporter, coming to business at once.

"Well, it ain't much, though it will make an item."

"I'll write it down as you tell it," said the reporter.

"Take a seat at the table," said Mr. ABBOT.

The chair was moved up to the table, the guide was dispatched for a pitcher of ale, and the reporter took down the following brief statement from the lips of his entertainer.

Mr. GEORGE ABBOT, the gentleman already described, is now in correspondence with some of the most prominent citizens of North Carolina, in reference to the outrages committed by the notorious BARRY LOWERY and his gang of outlaws, who have long been a terror to the respectable citizens of the State. The Governor of North Carolina has offered a reward of $[illegible] for the body, dead or alive, of the leader of this band of horse-thieves, robbers and murderers. LOWERY defies the authorities, threatening to kill anybody who is sent to apprehend him. Mr. ABBOT was in North Carolina during the war, being present at the taking of Wilmington. He was also there in 1866 and 1867, under the name of JACK ALLEN. He was well known as a Northern man and a Unionist, and was regarded by the natives with everything but kindly feelings. He was ordered to leave by the Kuklux at that time, but remained under proscription and in daily peril of his life. Mr. ABBOT traveled through Robinson and Sampson Counties, then infested by LOWERY and the Kuklux, in the character of a traveling dealer in hosiery and Yankee notions, though his travels were not confined to these sections of the State, nor his business limited to selling merchandise. He visited other counties and used his money in various speculations. He had shooting matches on several occasions with LOWERY's outlaws, on each occasion miraculously escaping death or serious wounds. In 1869 he formed the acquaintance of a mulatto named JACK LIVINGSTON, to whom he had been recommended by some friends of his in Sampson County. It was represented to him that LIVINGSTON was a friend to Union people, and would be of service. LIVINGSTON, however, betrayed ABBOT to the Kuklux, and he was forced to take refuge in the swamps for two days to escape the murderers who had been put upon his trail. He swore vengeance on LIVINGSTON, who, he alleges, has been secretly connected with the Kuklux. ABBOT says he has often talked with BARRY LOWERY, and at one time he loaned him $10. In his intercourse with the outlaw he was obliged to conceal his dislike to insure his personal safety. ABBOT left North Carolina in 1867, but returned to the State in the Summer of 1869. About midnight, on the day he reached Weldon, he was accosted by a number of men, who ordered him to leave town by the bridge over the Roanoke River, in fifteen minutes. ABBOT, suspecting that he would be thrown from the bridge, asked to be allowed to wait until the next train, receiving a favorable answer through the interference of Mr. JAMES GOOCH, a merchant of the city. ABBOT has smarted ever since under the memory of his ill-treatment in the State by the Kuklux and the Lowery outlaws, and his summary ejectment from Weldon, in 1869. He wishes to go back to revenge his wrongs on his enemies, and stimulated by the large reward offered for LOWERY's capture. His intimate knowledge of the haunts and hiding-places of the robber band, he believes, eminently fits him to lead an expedition against them.

"If the respectable white people of North Carolina want to be rid of LOWERY, I'm the man can do it," he said at the conclusion of his story.

Mr. ABBOT was a member of the Fifty-seventh Regiment, volunteers, in the rebellion, was among the troops on Island No. 10, took part in all the engagements of Commodore FOOTE's fleet in the Mississippi River, and was on the *Mound City* when she blew up. He also took part in Gen. RYAN's ill-starred expedition to Cuba.

From further investigation the reporter ascertained that ABBOT is now enlisting a small force of determined men, and proposes to start in a few days for North Carolina, when the proposed hunt for LOWERY's gang will at once commence.

Amusements—Announcements and Notes.

"Faust" will be given at the Academy of Music this evening, by Mme. NILSSON, Miss CARY, and MM. CAPOUL, JAMET and BARRE. We have reason to believe that "Amleto" will be sung on Friday....At the Grand Opera-house, the first representation of "Lalla Rookh" will take place to-night....At Booth's, Mr. BOOTH will act in "The Iron Chest"....At the Union-square Theatre, "Ernani," a burlesque, will be the principal feature of a novel programme....Miss ANNA MEHLIG will give the last matinée concert of the series commenced a fortnight ago, at Steinway Hall this afternoon. A Damrosch-Fruckner soirée may be attended at Steinway's smaller hall in the evening....The frequenters of the New-York Circus may be reminded that the final representations of "Cinderella" are now to be enjoyed in addition to the regular equestrian entertainment.....We learn with pleasure that among the arrangements completed for the Fall and Winter season of opera at the Academy, one has been effected securing the services, as conductor, of Mr. EDWARD CARLBERG. Mr. CARLBERG was well known in New-York ten or twelve years ago. During his absence from the United States, he has directed musical entertainments throughout Europe, and he lately conducted in classical concerts in Berlin, Vienna and St. Petersburg.

The Democracy and the Presidential Election.

The reports from New-Hampshire and from the town meetings in that State are having their effect in the South. The Nashville (Tenn.) *Banner*, of Thursday, closes a long article, reviewing the political situation, thus:

"Every turn of the wheel shows the waning influence of dead partyism, and more especially that there is no longer magic nor magnetism in the Democratic name. This is the lesson which New-Hampshire teaches people capable of learning and willing to learn. It will take the most Republicans of Liberal Republican tickets to beat GRANT, and then, at best, it is a neck-and-neck race. Democratic organization, on paper, adds no earthly strength to it; holds no Democrat from voting for GRANT who chooses to do so. Southern Democratic organization is still worse. No matter how Republican the ticket, or how national—the Democratic label kills it at the North, which is to be the battle-ground. We do not say we will not support the Cincinnati Liberal ticket zealously. But we do say that support of it by the Democracy in its organized capacity—'kept well in hand by its leaders,' as those leaders themselves insist—will inevitably elect GRANT. Mark the prediction."

NOTES FROM THE PEOPLE.

[illegible]

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Our attention has been called to a telegraphic dispatch of the State Press, dated New-York, March 12, inst., relating or purporting to relate the testimony of one AUGUSTUS ST. CLAIR. This dispatch is garbled and inaccurate in several particulars. The following statement especially is utterly and unqualifiedly false: "He detailed scores of presents made by Mr. [illegible], and then women, &c." No such testimony was given or pretended to be given.

J. W. LIPPITT, Chairman.
DAVID C. AITKEN,
Members of the Insurance Committee present at the taking of ST. CLAIR's testimony.

ALBANY, Friday, March 15, 1872.

Our Shipping Interests.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your paper being identified with what concerns the best interests of the City, seems a proper medium through which to call the attention of the public to the evident loss of business from this port, which has been apparent for some time past, but never so manifest as at present. The piers are not more than half occupied, and the absence of shipping in sections formerly always crowded is very striking, as well as suggestive of the cause, viz.: high and oppressive charges against vessels, including quarantine, wharfage, pilotage, harbor-masters, labor, &c., &c., all of which are said to be larger than in any other port in the world.

A word to the wise is said to be sufficient.

MERCHANT.

Preparing for Election.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

According to long-established custom, just before election, Tammany has commenced its usual petty persecutions against certain storekeepers in the Eighth Ward, who, it is alleged, have hung out a pair of boots, or a pair of pants, or some figure or article indicative of the storekeeper's business.

These parties are summoned to appear before a certain Justice to answer the charge of a violation of the City ordinances under a penalty of $25.

Were this applied to all parties indiscriminately throughout the City, without regard to party, location, or political influence, people who are now wide awake to all such tricks would not wonder so much at such proceedings. But such instances of political intrigue and fraud, perpetrated at the instance of disappointed politicians, demand a rigid examination, both in the present instance and the past.

Query—Who have been summoned, fined and bled? And who have been summoned and got things "fixed." Shall these practices be continued to aid political hacks and wire-pullers, who are enabled, by connivance with justice, to "fix" matters for these alleged delinquents in order to procure their votes at election? Let such persons know whence this persecution emanates. There must be some record of proceedings of this kind. Let them come to light. Let the TIMES lend its aid and much more of a similar character will be heard from the

EIGHTH WARD.

The Belt Railroad a Nuisance.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

While the Legislature is in session I hope they will give some attention and bring about some reform in the mismanagement of our City railroads; and one of the first to be overhauled, I trust, will be the nuisance (in many respects) the Belt Railroad, running through Fifty-ninth-street, and skirting the City by the east and west sides to Whitehall. This road has a good patronage, but is most shamefully mismanaged, and is now run (as many other lines in the City) for the benefit of the proprietors or stockholders, and not of the public. Before the Legislature was in session, the cars made it a rule to discharge their passengers on Fifty-ninth-street, midway between Fifth and Sixth avenues, so that, to enable one to proceed further in either direction to their destination, (be it short or long,) five cents additional fare was exacted. Having, I suppose, some fear of being overhauled for this abuse by the Legislature, they have changed their tactics for the time being, allowing passengers to pass this old point of robbery, to be resumed, however, I presume, as soon as the Legislature adjourns. Again, they profess to run cars each way through Fifty-ninth-street as late as 10½ o'clock P. M., but this rule only holds good in "fair" and strictly pleasant weather. Be the night the least stormy, the cars running eastward through Fifty-ninth-street are hauled off before 10 o'clock P. M., and any unfortunates calculating to get the street eastwardly from the Seventh or Sixth avenues will miss their calculations. This plan of hauling off so early in the wet evenings may be a matter of necessity, to enable the Company to get their cars dry inside once in twenty-four hours, their leaky condition exposing one almost as much from the inside as outside. Again, the filthy, dirty condition of these cars is a fair subject for the Health Department, and they should be decared a nuisance until thoroughly cleaned, overhauled and renovated for use by humanity.

A.

CONNECTICUT.

Gov. Jewell's Proclamation for a Day of Fasting and Prayer.

By His Excellency, MARSHALL JEWELL, Governor of the State of Connecticut,

A PROCLAMATION.

Recognizing the allegiance we owe to, and our dependence upon Almighty God, and conforming to the custom of my predecessors, I hereby appoint Friday, the 29th day of March inst., as a day of public fasting, humiliation, and prayer; and I earnestly recommend all people of this commonwealth to assemble on that day, in their several places of public worship, to unite their prayers and supplications to the Father of Mercies, earnestly beseeching Him that we may have true repentance and contrition for our sins, and that He will mercifully look upon us and forgive us; that He will continue unto us those blessings that we have hitherto enjoyed, and that He will prepare our hearts and minds properly to receive them; that He will bless our State and nation, and guide and direct all those in authority, to the end that they may govern in His fear and assist to keep us a Christian people.

Given under my hand and the seal of the State, at Hartford, this 14th day of March, in the year of our Lord 1872, and of the independence of the United States the ninety-sixth.
[L. S.]

MARSHALL JEWELL.

By His Excellency's command:
HIRAM APPELMAN, Secretary of State.

"A SNEAK BILL."

The Washington and Fulton Market Butchers Alarmed—The Sinking Fund Commissioners to be Authorized to Sell the City Markets.

The butchers and leading dealers in Washington and Fulton Markets are just now very much excited over the discovery that a bill is now before the Assembly giving the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund authority to sell all the Corporation property in the City now used as markets. These dealers have received copies of the act, which they stigmatize as a "sneak bill," as it is intended to injure their business, and cause the public much inconvenience if not loss. The bill was introduced by Mr. MOULTON—has been read twice and referred to the Committee on the Affairs of Cities. It was reported favorably from that Committee, and committed to the Committee of the Whole.

The bill is entitled "An act to provide for the sale of certain public property in the City of New-York." We append the text in full:

The People of the State of New-York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. The Board of Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of the City of New-York is hereby authorized and directed, within six months after the passage of this act, to sell for the highest marketable price, at public auction or by sealed bids, and always after public advertisement of at least two weeks in two papers of the largest circulation published in the City of New-York, and upon such terms and under such circumstances as the said Board shall deem most advantageous, except as hereinafter provided, all the property of the Corporation of the City of New-York now used or occupied as markets; and after paying the necessary charges and expenses attendant on such sales, to pay over the balance of the proceeds of such sales to the credit of the sinking fund of said City.

SEC. 2. The sale, in the first section provided, shall be subject to the rights and interests of any and all tenants of the said corporation now in occupation of the property directed to be sold, or any part of it, during the unexpired term of his or their lease; but no new lease shall be given.

The Lotos Club.

The annual election of officers of the Lotos Club occurred on Saturday. The polls were closed at 10 o'clock at night, and at 1 o'clock on Sunday morning the result of the vote was known. In spite of the expressed determination of Mr. HENRY G. STEBBINS not to appear as a candidate—a decision, it seems, made necessary by the unrepresentative shape of the ticket of which the choice was probable—that gentleman's name was used, and Mr. STEBBINS was declared the President-elect. Mr. JOHN BROUGHAM was chosen Vice-President, and ten directors—some of whom, it is averred, will not serve—were created. A supplementary election will doubtless be held this week.

VIRGINIA.

Cock-Fighting—Difficulty in the Post-Office—Pugnacity in the General Assembly—The Educational Landscrip Disposed of—The Claims of the United States Against the Richmond and Danville Railroad Company, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

RICHMOND, Va., Thursday, March 14, 1872.

Mr. HENRY BERGH, President of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, of New-York City, has been here for several days on a visit. He is taking a Southern tour for health, but he does not forget the animals in the meanwhile. He has visited Gov. WALKER and successfully solicited the favor of that official to legislation to protect the brute creation from the brutality of man. It is considered that Mr. BERGH's presence makes this an appropriate occasion to organize here a society to prevent cruelty to animals, and it is said that a public meeting, to be addressed by Mr. BERGH, will be called for the purpose. It happens, too, that Mr. BERGH is here in the midst of a series of mighty cock-fights which are coming off at a pit on Main-street, between sports of this city and Portsmouth, $50 on a fight and $1,000 on the odd fight. Two fights have come off, and fourteen others are yet to be fought before the game is closed. The exhibition, shame to say, is licensed under some State or municipal law, and takes place under the special guardianship of the Police, and in the presence of a number of our legislators.

We have had another derangement in our local postal matters ever since last Monday, when Miss VAN LEW, our Post Mistress, discharged the Superintendent of Carriers in our Free Delivery Department, whereupon twelve carriers out of fourteen and the principal box-clerk quit with the Superintendent. This has caused great confusion in the distribution and delivery of the mails here, and it will be a wonder if much important matter be not irrevocably gone astray. Although great efforts have been made by Miss VAN LEW and her remaining assistants, and new carriers to restore the service to its old efficiency, we are yet afflicted with delays and uncertainties that ought never to be allowed to enter into the postal service. It is unfortunate for Miss VAN LEW that her administration has been marked by several of these unpleasant and embarrassing episodes. If it be her misfortune it is none the less injurious to the Post-office Department and the public interests.

Pugnacity even displays itself in our General Assembly. This morning a Mr. RIDDLEBERGER desired to know, in the House of Delegates, what was the precise motion made by a Mr. WALKER, when a Mr. DENEALE rose and answered the question. To this Mr. RIDDLEBERGER demurred, saying that it would be more satisfactory for Mr. WALKER to give his own version of his motion. This aroused Mr. DENEALE's wrath, who considered Mr. RIDDLEBERGER's remark as a slur upon him. The Speaker here interfered and commanded order. Mr. DENEALE then crossed the hall to Mr. RIDDLEBERGER's seat, and called that member "a scoundrel and a puppy." Mr. RIDDLEBERGER rose and "went for" Mr. DENEALE, when the Sergeant-at-Arms interposed and arrested both gentlemen. It is said that one or both gentlemen had drawn a knife and threatened to "rip the guts" of the other. The House promptly ordered the Sergeant-at-Arms to keep both members in custody to await further action, and ordered a Committee of Investigation. Later, the Sergeant-at-Arms was authorized to release both the prisoners on bail of five thousand dollars each, which was done. There was quite a crowd of ladies in one of the galleries when this fracas occurred.

That row grew out of the feeling caused by the contest over the landscrip donated under the act of Congress of 1862, for the promotion of agricultural and mechanical education. The Senate, yesterday, passed a bill giving the income of two-thirds of the proceeds of the scrip accruing to Virginia to the Preston-Olin Institute, Montgomery County, and one-third to Hampton Normal and Agricultural Institute, in Elizabeth City County. The latter is a colored school, presided over by Gen. ARMSTRONG. The former was originally founded by the Methodist Church, but now belongs to private parties, and will be turned over to the State, and take the name of the Virginia Agricultural and Mechanical College. The bill passed the House this morning without amendment, though some of the colored members tried hard to have five-twelfths of the proceeds of the scrip appropriated to Hampton Institute, the colored population of Virginia, according to the late census, being about that proportion of the whole population of the State.

The United States District-Attorney, Ex-Gov. H. H. WELLS, has filed a bill in the United States Court in favor of the United States against the Richmond and Danville Railroad Company, which recites that the Company, in the year 1862, entered into a contract with the Confederate States Government, by which the said Government bound itself to lend the Company $1,000,000 in Confederate 8 per cent. bonds, and the Company, on its part, bound itself to use said bonds to build the Piedmont Railroad, and for no other purpose; that the Company got the bonds, gave in return their bond for $1,000,000, payable in ten consecutive annual payments, after the completion of the Piedmont Railroad, and secured the bond by a mortgage on the road from Richmond to Danville, and on all the other property of the Company. The bill further sets forth that the Confederate States Government also furnished the Company with $600,000 worth of iron and $500,000 worth of ties and labor for the Piedmont Railroad; and that the United States having overthrown the Confederacy, is entitled to all these claims against the Company, and asks their enforcement by the Court.

The Company relies, for its defense, on the following facts, or allegations, which it says it can establish by proof: That none of the bonds received by the Company from the Confederate States Government, were ever sold or used in any way in the construction of the Piedmont Railroad, said that the money necessary to construct the railroad was raised on the Company's own bonds, to the extent of near $1,000,000; that the iron alleged to have been furnished by the Confederate States Government was taken from the York River and the Roanoke Valley Railroads, and that the Company has paid the proper parties for this iron since the war. The Company claims that it can prove that the contract between it and the Confederate States Government was annulled before the close of the war, and that that Government did not supply money to aid in constructing the Piedmont Road, nor anything else that has not been paid for. It is further alleged on behalf of the Company that in 1865 the whole matter was fully investigated by Federal authority, and it was then decided that the United States had no rights against the Company; and that a formal document was signed by the then Secretary of the Treasury, and approved by the President of the United States, by which all claims of the United States against the Company were surrendered, the mortgage formerly given to the Confederate States Government released, and the Piedmont Railroad turned over to the Richmond and Danville Railroad Company.

I learned that what are called West Virginia certificates (of the one-third of the State debt) are selling here to-day at fifteen and sixteen cents on the dollar.

The Legislature will probably adjourn next Tuesday, and in any event will hardly extend the session longer than the end of next week.

R.

The Midnight Mission.

The fifth anniversary of that excellent Society formed in New-York to reclaim our fallen women, generally known as the Midnight Mission, was held yesterday evening at Trinity Chapel. The address was delivered by Rev. HUGH MILLER THOMPSON, who took as his text the first verse of the fifteenth chapter of St. Luke's Gospel, "Then there drew near unto Him all the publicans and sinners for to hear Him." After narrating the many instances in which the beloved Savior of mankind had dealt most tenderly with fallen women, he described the past work of the Society, its noble results, its hopes, its difficulties, and its present wants. The greatest of these last was in the scanty number of assistants who were willing to go out on Friday nights and accost fallen women, inducing them to attend the service of the night in the Home, at No. [illegible]-street. Of these there had formerly been [illegible], but at present there were only two. At the end of the discourse a very large subscription was taken up.

A ROMANCE REVEALED.

The Love of Harry Byrne and Matilda Heron.

From the San Francisco Daily Chronicle, March [illegible].

The announcement that the last will and testament of the lamented HENRY HERBERT BYRNE, which was yesterday filed in the Probate Court, is to be contested, will, doubtless, create general surprise, even among those tolerably familiar with his history. The legal proceedings in the case will inevitably make public the romantic incidents of an unfortunate and painful passage in Mr. BYRNE's life, which has hitherto been kept carefully concealed; but there is, of course, now no good reason for longer withholding the facts which we would otherwise, in deference to the wishes of the friends of the deceased, have gladly allowed to remain buried with the secrets of the dead past.

Mr. BYRNE was secretly married in this city on the 10th of June, 1854, to the celebrated actress, MATILDA AGNES HERON, who is now en route to San Francisco, for the purpose of contesting the will as the legal wife of the deceased, and this fact renders it impossible longer to conceal the *mesalliance*, however painful the revelation may be. At the time of this marriage Miss HERON was in the zenith of her fame, and was regarded as one of the most talented and fascinating actresses on the American stage. Her *Camille* was one of the best representations of the emotional school. She made her first appearance in this city in 1853 at the old American Theatre on Sansome street, and met with the most brilliant success. She at once became an immense favorite, and the newspapers of this city, and at every place in the State where she appeared, teemed with the most extravagant praise of her histrionic powers. Moreover, her talent had secured recognition in other ways. She was an accomplished elocutionist, a writer of no mean ability, authoress of several plays, a woman of generous impulses, intense feeling and fascinating address—elements of character which drew to her side men of genius and high standing. In all her host of worshipers none were more thoroughly infatuated than HARRY BYRNE, then a rising star in the legal firmament of San Francisco, and he was so earnest and assiduous in his attentions that he soon won the field, and the proud actress yielded to his suit. Her first appearance on the boards of the Metropolitan Theatre was under the management of Mrs. CATHERINE N. SINCLAIR, (then the wife of EDWIN FORREST,) on Monday evening, Feb. 13, 1854, in the character of *Juliet*, and her acting was described by the local critics of the day as "graceful, intense and true to life." During the engagement she successively appeared as *Lady Macbeth*, *Parthenia*, in "Ingomar," *Bianca*, in "Fasio," and other characters, and the Press was as lavish in its praise of her impersonation of these characters as it had been of her powerful rendering of *Camille*, which had first established her reputation, and which had fascinated Mr. BYRNE. In criticising her acting as *Lady Macbeth*, a local paper of the day characterized it as "new and original, and one of the finest pieces of acting ever witnessed."

At the conclusion of this brief engagement, Miss HERON rested on her bright laurels for some three months, and, with the exception of a few nights at Sacramento, Stockton and Marysville, declining all offers to appear before the public, occupying her leisure in visiting points of interest throughout the State, recuperating her energies, and giving much of her time to the society of Mr. BYRNE. In the latter part of May it was decided that she should return to New-York, fill an engagement in that City, and Mr. BYRNE was to follow her at its conclusion and bring her back, when she would retire from the stage forever. Pending the departure of the steamer she accepted an engagement of a few nights at the Metropolitan, and the announcement was the signal for a general turnout of the theatre-goers, and the house was crowded each night from pit to dome. One of her enthusiastic critics of the time, speaking of her appearance as *Bianca* in "Fasio," remarks: "Miss HERON has been so lauded by the Press since her arrival in California, that we should be almost obliged to invent a new dictionary from which to search for words to express our high estimate of her talent." Her engagement concluded with a benefit on Friday, June 2, in which she appeared as *Adrienne* in "Adrienne the Actress." Her many charitable acts during her stay in California had contributed not a little to the popularity her decided talent had achieved for her, and on the conclusion of this engagement, among other flattering tokens of the public regard, she was formally presented by the San Francisco Fire Department, through the hands of CHARLES P. DUANE, Chief Engineer, with a valuable diamond-studded gold watch.

As the day of her departure drew near, the lovers decided to consummate their nuptials at once; but, on account of the engagement she had yet to fill as an actress, Mr. BYRNE desired to have the ceremony performed as secretly as possible, and not made public until he should bring her back from New-York at the close of her engagement and retiracy from the stage. Accordingly, on the 11th of June they were privately married by Rev. JOHN MAGINNIS, pastor of the old St. Patrick's Church, on Mission-street, between Third and Fourth streets, the district then known as the Happy Valley, the only witnesses being a Miss JANE SWAIN and MARY SANNOTT. The ephemeral honeymoon lasted but five brief days, and on the 15th of June the romantic pair bade each other a fond adieu, and the bride sailed for Panama on the *Sonora*, to fulfill the engagement that was to be her farewell to the stage, the young husband remaining behind to attend to his business and to arrange his affairs, that he could join the object of his idolatry at the time agreed upon. Turning his whole attention now on his business affairs, he soon arranged matters to his satisfaction, and within a short time sailed for New-York, buoyant with the good hopes and high expectations love alone can inspire in the human heart, but which, alas! were doomed to vanish, "like the baseless fabric of a vision." He remained with her but a single night, and then their earthly life-paths diverged forever. It is only known of this parting that information affecting the young wife's conduct during her absence was now given him, and that it must have been of such a character that the sensitive nature could not overlook. With a heart weighed down with the agony of this wretched termination of his beautiful dreams, the disappointed man returned to San Francisco and sought "surcease of sorrow" in the concentration of his energies in the field of usefulness in which he occupied so important a part down to the day of his death. How fearful the effect of this cruel blow on the heart of HARRY BYRNE can only be conceived by those who understood the keenness of his sensibilities, and the almost morbid sensitiveness of his refined nature on points of moral obligation. The name of MATILDA HERON, and the subject of his unfortunate alliance with her, was ever afterward a forbidden subject in his presence, and he never alluded to the matter even to his bosom friends.

The will itself bears on its face an evidence of the romantic element in Mr. BYRNE's nature. It is said that when he first came to this State, in company with EDWARD R. CARPENTIER, the young men made a mutual pledge that whichever of them should die first should leave a will bequeathing to the survivor the bulk of his property. Mr. BYRNE remembered his pledge, and his will bequeathed almost his entire property to Mr. CARPENTIER.

Miss HERON left New-York on Saturday last, and is on her way here, it is reported, to contest the will, and will arrive here in a few days. If she is legally Mr. BYRNE's widow she is entitled under the laws of this State to one-half of the property acquired since the date of the marriage—which is comprised in what is known as "Broadway Block," on the north-west corner of Broadway and Kearney streets, which is said to be heavily mortgaged. If she proves his marriage, and that no divorce was obtained, she of course subjects herself to prosecution on a charge of bigamy, she having married a man named STOEPEL subsequently, and borne his name.

A. RAYMOND & Co.,
CORNER FULTON AND NASSAU STS.
INVITE ATTENTION TO THEIR NEW STOCK
OF FINE
SPRING OVERCOATS.
THE LARGEST AND BEST ASSORTMENT
EVER OFFERED TO THE RETAIL TRADE.
—*Advertisement.*

Removal.
GROVER & BAKER SEWING-MACHINE CO. have removed to Nos. [illegible] and [illegible] Broadway, corner of Tenth-street.—*Advertisement.*

DR. COLTON has reached the number of 56,000 to whom he has given the gas for teeth extraction. "Practice makes perfect." Office No. 19 Cooper Institute.—*Advertisement.*

Watch No. [illegible]—bearing trade-mark "EDWIN ROLLO, Marion, N. J."—manufactured by United States Watch Company (GILES, WALES & Co.) has been carried by me two months; its total variation from mean time being three seconds.—JOSHUA I. BRAGG, Conductor New-Jersey Railroad.—*Advertisement.*

LAUGHING GAS.—DR. COLTON will give one more exhibition of laughing gas, with other experiments, at the Cooper Institute this Monday evening.—*Advertisement.*

For a stylish and elegant Spring Hat, go direct to the manufacturer, ESPENSCHEID, No. 118 Nassau-st.—*Advertisement.*

Batchelor's Hair Dye is the best in the world—the only safe, true and perfect hair dye. No ridiculous tints—no disappointment—harmless, reliable, instantaneous black or brown. At all druggists and No. 16 Bond-st.

Wedding Notes, Ball Cards, Monograms, orders of dancing, silk badges. JAS. EVERDELL, No. 302 Broadway. Established 1840.

While Waiting for a Cough "to go as it came," you are often sowing the seeds of Consumption. Better try at once DR. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT, a sure cure for all Coughs and Colds.

Save Fifteen Dollars. Buy the celebrated WILSON SHUTTLE SEWING-MACHINE. The best in the world. Price $45. Sold on easy payments of $5 a month. Warranted for five years. A few good canvassers and agents wanted. Office and sales-room WILSON SEWING-MACHINE COMPANY, No. 707 Broadway, New-York.

To Consumptives.—Many have been happy to give their testimony in favor of the use of "WILBOR'S PURE COD LIVER OIL AND LIME." Experience has proved it to be a valuable remedy for Consumption, Asthma, Diphtheria and all diseases of the Throat and Lungs. Manufactured only by A. B. WILBOR, Chemist, No. 166 Court-st., Boston. Sold by druggists generally.

New 7-octave Pianos, $[illegible].—New [illegible] $50 to $80. New Melodeons, $50, cash, for the next [illegible] days. HORACE WATERS, No. 481 Broadway.

Wood Carpeting, No. [illegible] Broadway.—Hotel proprietors say it is the thing that will wear.

DIED.

BURCHELL.—On Sunday, March 17, [illegible] J. BURCHELL, aged 31 years and 7 months.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 201 East 27th-st., on Tuesday, the 19th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M. The officers and members of Amity Chapter, officers and members of Perfect Ashlar Lodge No. 604, F. and A. M., members of sister Lodges, and the directors of the Manufacturers' and Builders' Bank, are specially invited. Funeral services at the house at 10½ A. M.

BROWN.—On Sunday, March 17, MARY J., wife of Chas. E. Brown, and daughter of Wm. Swaine, aged [illegible] years.

Friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services at the North Dutch Church, corner of Fulton and William sts., on Tuesday, March 19, at 3 o'clock P. M.

BRYANT.—In Brooklyn, at the residence of her sister, Mrs. Elizabeth B. [illegible], No. [illegible] Clinton-av., Sunday, March 17, Mrs. HELEN B. BRYANT, aged [illegible].

BLACK.—On Saturday, March 16, at the residence of his father, No. 47 Lewis-st., THOMAS G. BLACK, in the 23d year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Tuesday, 19th inst., at 1½ o'clock. Interment in New-York Bay Cemetery. A loving and dutiful son.

BREWER.—On the 15th of March, ANGELA, wife of H. O. Brewer.

Funeral on Tuesday next, at 10 A. M., from the Church of the Transfiguration, 29th-st. Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

CANFIELD.—At West Haven, Conn., on Saturday, March 16, of pneumonia, Mrs. LUCY CANFIELD, aged 78 years, widow of the late Calvert Canfield, M.D., of Pleasant Valley, Dutchess County, New-York.

Funeral at Pleasant Valley on Tuesday at 2 o'clock.

☞ Poughkeepsie papers please copy.

CORNELL.—On First day, Third month, 17th, at the residence of her daughter, S. Alice Walbridge, at Mount St. Vincent, Yonkers, SARAH M. CORNELL, widow of Silas Cornell, formerly of Rochester, N. Y., aged 81 years.

The remains will be taken to Mount Hope, Rochester.

CORNELL.—On Sunday, March 17, HOWARD H. W. CORNELL, youngest son of Samuel H. and the late Eliz C. Cornell, in the 4th year of his age.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his father's residence, No. 227 Washington-av., Brooklyn, on Tuesday afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

CRAW.—CAROLINE CRAW, wife of Alexander Craw, on the 15th inst., aged 46 years.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 343 West 31st-st., on Monday, March 18, at 11 o'clock A. M.

FORD.—On Friday, March 15, NELLIE, daughter of Angie P. and the late Chester S. Ford, aged 12 years and 18 days.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at No. 72 Orange-st., Brooklyn, on Monday, March 18, at 11 o'clock A. M. The remains will be removed to Canaan, Columbia County, for interment.

GILCHREST.—In Brooklyn, March 16, 1872, after a short illness, JERUSHA E., widow of John W. Gilchrest, in the 63d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 168 Clermont-av., on Tuesday next, 19th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

☞ Orange and Rockland County, N. Y., and Richmond, Va., papers please copy.

HOUGH.—In Jersey City, on March 17, after a short illness, JOHN, son of the late William Hough, aged 25 years, 9 months, 3 days.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, from Grace Church, corner of Erie and South 7th sts., Jersey City, on Tuesday afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

HOWARD.—On Saturday, March 16, after an illness of four weeks, of rapid consumption, FRANK WARD, youngest son of John T. and Susan P. Howard, in the 22d year of his age.

His friends and those of the family are invited to attend the funeral services, at the residence of his father, No. 174 Hicks-st., Brooklyn, on Tuesday afternoon at 3 o'clock.

HUMBERT.—In Brooklyn, Saturday, March 16, FRANCES ELEANOR, youngest daughter of Francis J. and Emma S. Humbert, aged 1 year, 2 months and 6 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her parents, No. 65 Douglass-st., on Monday, 18th, at 2 P. M.

JONES.—In this City, at the residence of her brother-in-law, Rev. Dr. Seabury, on Thursday, March 14, after a short but severe illness, of pneumonia, MARY ELIZABETH, wife of William A. Jones, and daughter of the late Capt. Gordon Bill.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, without further notice, at the Church of the Annunciation, 14th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., on Monday, March 18, at 11 A. M.

☞ Norwich, Conn., papers please copy.

KIRTLAND.—On Saturday, March 16, of consumption, ANDREW G. KIRTLAND, aged 28 years and 6 months.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his brother-in-law, John A. Eagleson, No. 221 East 116th-st., on Wednesday, March 20, at 11 o'clock A. M.

MORRISON.—On Friday morning, March 15, of apoplexy, Mrs. SARAH MORRISON, widow of Moses Morrison, in the 73d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 109 West 45th-st., on Monday morning, the 18th inst., at 10 o'clock.

☞ The members of the Forty-fourth-street Synagogue are hereby invited to attend the funeral of Mrs. MOSES MORRISON, which will take place from her late residence, No. 109 West 45th-st., this (Monday) morning at 10 o'clock. I. S. ISAACS, Secretary.

MASON.—On Friday, March 15, of paralysis, JOHN MASON, in the 73d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services at his late residence, No. 132 Avenue D, on Monday evening, at 7 o'clock. The remains will be taken to Fairfield, Conn., for interment.

MERSHON.—At Middlebush, N. J., Thursday, March 14, MARY TALMAGE, wife of Rev. Stephen L. Mershon, aged 43 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, at the Reformed Church of Middlebush, on Monday, March 18, at 2½ P. M. Leave New-York from foot of Desbrosses-st. or Cortlandt-st. at 12½ P. M. Train returning leaves Middlebush at 4½ P. M.

MESEROLE.—At Brooklyn, March 16, P. HARRY MESEROLE, aged [illegible] years, son of Henrietta R. and the late Peter A. Meserole.

SUTTON.—On Sunday morning, March 17, HARRIETTA A., wife of Dr. Wm. Sutton, and daughter of the late J. J. Lockwood.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at her late residence, No. 118 6th-av., on Tuesday, 19th March, at 4 o'clock P. M.

☞ New-Orleans papers please copy.

THURSTON.—At his residence in Greenpoint, suddenly, of typhoid fever, on Thursday P. M., March 14, ELOPHALD A. THURSTON, aged 40 years.

The remains were taken to Poughkeepsie on Saturday for interment.

UNDERHILL.—At Menton, France, Feb. 14, 1872, JOSHUA L. UNDERHILL, of this City, in the 50th year of his age.

Funeral from his late residence, No. 127 East 35th-st., on Third day, (Tuesday,) the 19th inst., at 10½ o'clock.

WARD.—On the night of Saturday, March 16, after a long illness, Mrs. ELIZA HALL WARD, widow of the late Henry Ward, of this City.

The friends of the family, and of her son, Henry H. Ward, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 13 Bond-st., on Tuesday, 19th inst., at 12 o'clock M.

WHITING.—At Spuyten Duyvil, on Saturday, March 16, JAMES R. WHITING, in the 69th year of his age.

The funeral services will be held at St. Bartholomew's Church, Lafayette-place, corner of 4th-st., on Wednesday, the 20th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M.

WATERBURY.—At the residence of his son-in-law, John B. Stevens, No. 402 Graham-av., Williamsburg, N. Y., of Apoplexy, Deacon JOSEPH WATERBURY, aged 79 years 6 months.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral at the Sixth-street Baptist Church, New-York, on Monday the 18th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.
Prizes cashed and information furnished. The highest rates paid all kinds of gold and silver, Government securities, &c. &c. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.
EXTRAORDINARY DRAWING of April 4, 1872. Tickets sold by J. B. MARTINEZ & CO., AGENTS, No. 10 Wall-st., Box No. 4,685, Post-office, New-York.

MR. WILLIAM H. ASPINWALL, the eminent merchant, portrait, biography and character, given in April number, Phrenological Journal. Also, Rev. Dr. Candlish, successor to Rev. Dr. Chalmers, of Edinburgh; Two Eminent European Engineers; History of Philosophy in America; Homes of distinguished Americans; Early English Education; Rocky Mountain Scenery; Pre-Adamites; with other rich reading; Illustrated. Only 30 cents, or $3 a year. Newsmen have it. S. R. WELLS, No. 389 Broadway, New-York.

PATENTS.—MUNN & CO., PUBLISHERS Scientific American, 37 Park-row, N. Y., obtain Patents everywhere. 25 years' experience. Confidential. Send for Patent Laws and Guide to Inventors.

NICOL, DAVIDSON & CO., NO. 686 Broadway, offer Chandeliers and Gas-fixtures (at Wholesale prices) in Glass, Gilt or Bronze.

NEW PUBLICATIONS

JUST ISSUED.
EXPOSE OF POLYGAMY IN UTAH. By Mrs. T. B. H. STENHOUSE, of Salt Lake City. Illustrated by Stephens.
This intensely interesting book is the only revelation of the inner life of the Mormons ever published. 12mo, 200 pages. Paper, $1; cloth bound, $1 50. For sale by all book-sellers. American News Company agents for the trade.

POLITICAL.

THE SEVENTH WARD COUNCIL OF POLITICAL REFORM will hold their first public meeting at Botanic Hall, No. 38 East Broadway, on TUESDAY EVENING, March 19, at 7½ P. M. Gen. JOSEPH C. JACKSON, [illegible], and others will address the meeting.

G. W. DEAN, M. D., Secretary.
WM. GARDNER, President.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

During the past week, the market has continued active, and the public sales at the Exchange and elsewhere have been attended with a marked success. On Tuesday, March 12, especially business was brisk, and City real estate was on that day sold to the value of nearly half a million of dollars. The most important auction of the week was that held on Tuesday by MULLER, WILKINS & CO., at which property on Exchange-place, and in the vicinity, was sold, the marble buildings and lots known as Nos. 45 and 47 Exchange-place alone bringing $300,000. The total value of City realty disposed of during the week ending with Saturday, March 16, amounts to $630,350, as against the sum of $635,310, the figures for the previous week ending with Saturday, March 9. In addition to the above, JAMES M. MILLER sold at the Exchange, on Thursday, March 14, property at Orange, N. J., to the value of $16,970, and at East Orange, N. J., to the value of $[illegible]. JERE. JOHNSON, Jr., also on the same day conducted a very successful sale at Long Island City, Astoria, disposing of some forty lots for $38,300 in the aggregate. Taking all things into consideration, the result achieved during the past six days has been unusually favorable, and such as to give almost certain promise for a good and healthy Spring business. For the present week, as will be seen by a reference to the list published below, the sales proposed are not only numerous, but of importance, and as a feature the large amount of valuable Brooklyn property to be offered is noticeable. Should the auctions projected be attended with the same success which has characterized those recently consummated, the class of real estate placed upon the market during the latter portion of the present month, and next, will be very superior. In the matter of private sales, business is also active, and our list of important transfers for the present week, published to-morrow, will be found of interest.

RENTS AND OTHER MATTERS.

In regard to rents but little can be said; for although the season, in this respect, is pretty well advanced but comparatively few contracts have been closed. The prices demanded are about the same as last year, but tenants hoping that lower rates will rule manifest a disinclination to complete their arrangements for the coming year. Events, however, will soon shape themselves, and within a few days we shall be able to give more definite information as to this feature of the market. In connection with this subject, attention is called to the business notices of the following firms, as they appear from day to day in our advertising columns, from which those in search of property for sale or to rent can gain much valuable information. H. R. Drew & Co., No. 155 Fifth-avenue, between Twenty-first and Twenty-second streets; E. H. Ludlow & Co., No. 3 Pine-street, and No. 35 Union-square; Muller, Wilkins & Co., No. 7 Pine-street and No. 33 Union-square; F. G. & D. Brown, No. 90 Broadway; Blackwell & Co., Nos. 55 and 57 Liberty-street; V. K. Stevenson & Son, No. 11 Pine-street; Ward & Ogden, Broadway, corner Seventeenth-street; Griswold & Haney, No. 744 Broadway; Riker, Hesse & Co., No. 54 West Thirty-third-street; W. P. Seymour, No. 171 Broadway; John S. Pierce, No. 105 Broadway; Isaac Honig, No. 25 Pine-street; Eaton & Van Doren, No. 610 Sixth-avenue; M. A. J. Lynch, No. 72 Cedar-street; Homer Morgan, No. 2 Pine-street; Taylor & Stearns, No. 1½ Pine-street; A. J. Bleecker, No. 77 Cedar-street; Hugh N. Camp, Broadway, corner Pine-street; Waldron & Zittel, No. 1,026 Third-avenue; A. M. Fanning, No. 40 East Fourth-street; Winans, Sands & Garretson, No. 55 Liberty-street; A. Journeay, No. 1 Pine-street; Francis Tomes, No. 104 Broadway; Allen & Brown, No. 96 Broadway; Joseph McGuire, No. 97 Cedar-street, and others.

THIS WEEK'S PROPOSED AUCTIONS.

For the present week, at the Exchange, unless otherwise stated, the following auctions are proposed, at which the City and other real estate described will be offered on the days noted, by the auctioneers respectively named:

To-morrow, Tuesday, March 19.

By MULLER, WILKINS & CO., by order of the executor of ANDREW MCGOWN, deceased, City lots situate as follows: four full lots on the north-east corner of Third-avenue and Ninety-fourth-street, with one full lot in rear, fronting on street; four full lots on the north side of Ninety-fourth-street, 150 feet east of Third-avenue; four full lots on the north-west corner of Second-avenue and One Hundred and Third-street, and six full lots on the north side of One Hundred and Third-street, 100 feet west of Second-avenue, adjoining the above in the rear. Also at public auction, the following City lots and other property: eight lots on the west side of Fourth-avenue, forming the block front, between One Hundred and Eighth and One Hundred and Ninth streets; fourteen full lots, 80 feet west of Fourth-avenue, in rear of above, seven each fronting respectively on the streets named; eight full lots on the west side of Ninth-avenue, forming the block front, between One Hundred and Twenty-third and One Hundred and Twenty-fourth streets, near Morningside Park, and a plot of land containing about three city lots, with three brick factory buildings upon the same, situate on the south-west corner of Avenue C and East Twelfth-street. Also, by order of the Supreme Court, under the direction of ALEX. THAIN, Esq., referee, a house and lot on the south side of East Seventy-ninth-street, 245 feet east of Third-avenue; lot 20 by 102.2. In addition Messrs. MULLER & CO. will also, on Tuesday, offer at public auction, the valuable warehouse and wharf property located in Brooklyn, fronting on the East River, between Fulton and Wall-street Ferries, and known as the Wall-street stores, A, B, C, D, and E. The land has a front on the river of 343 feet, extends back to Furman-street 300 feet, while the entire area is equal to about forty city lots. The warehouses, piers and bulkheads already constructed upon the property are in good order, and as the fee is to be disposed of absolutely, and the water rights in this locality are well known to be extremely valuable, the proposed sale is one of special interest.

By E. H. LUDLOW & CO., at public auction, the premises known as No. 147 Bleecker-street, this City, situate on the north side of the street, about sixty feet west of South Fifth-avenue, and embracing a lot 26.8 by 100, with a three-story, attic, and basement brick dwelling-house upon the same. Also a two-story and basement high-stoop brick-house and lot, known as No. 405 Gates-avenue, Brooklyn, adjoining the corner of Nostrand-avenue; lot in size, 18.9 by 100; house in depth, 36 feet.

By JOSEPH MCGUIRE, at various legal sales, by order of the Supreme Court, all under the direction of JAMES H. COLEMAN, Esq., referee, the following City real estate: House and lot on the south side of East Thirty-fifth-street, eighty feet east of Third-avenue, lot 20 by 74.1; house and lot on the south side of East Forty-second-street, seventy feet east of Second-avenue, lot 18 by 98.9; house and lot on the south side of East Eighty-eighth-street, seventy-eight feet west of Third-avenue, lot 22 by 100; house and lot on the north-west corner of Eighth-avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-seventh-street, lot 21 by 65.11, and two building lots on the west side of Laurens-street, or South Fifth-avenue, 100 feet north of Broome-street, in size each 25 by 60.

By JAMES M. MILLER, by order of the Supreme Court, in foreclosure, under the direction of THOMAS H. LANDON, Esq., referee, a two-story high-stoop frame house and lot, situate on the north side of One Hundred and Thirty-second-street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues; lot, 25 by 99.11; house, 40 feet deep. Also, at a similar legal sale, RICHARD C. BEAMISH, Esq., referee, two building lots, one 20 by 102.2, situate on the south side of East Seventy-fourth-street, 100 feet east of Madison-avenue, and the other 20 by 99.11, situate on the north side of West One Hundred and Twenty-eighth-street, 225 feet west of Fifth-avenue.

By J. MATHEWSON & SON, by order of the Supreme Court in foreclosure, under the direction of ALEXANDER THAIN, Esq., referee, five lots, with the buildings thereon, located on the south side of West Eighty-fourth-street, 275 feet east of Ninth-avenue.

By JERE. JOHNSON, Jr., at public auction, by order of the Brooklyn City Railroad Company and others, desirable building lots, located in Brooklyn, and situate respectively as follows: Fourth-avenue Boulevard, south-east side, entire front between Thirty-sixth and Thirty-seventh streets, ten lots; Thirty-sixth-street, south-west side, 80 feet south-east of Fourth-avenue, three lots and one large gore; Thirty-seventh-street, north-east side, 80 feet south-east of Fourth-avenue, one large gore; Fourth-avenue Boulevard, north-west side, between Fifty-fifth and Fifty-sixth streets, entire front of ten lots; Fifty-fifth-street, south-west side, 90 feet north-west of Fourth-avenue, twelve lots; Fifty-sixth-street, north-east side, 90 feet north-west of Fourth-avenue, eleven lots; Ninth and Prospect avenues, south corner, four lots fronting Ninth avenue, and Prospect-avenue, south-west side, eighty feet south-east of Ninth-avenue, six lots. Also at trustees sale, the following lots: Saratoga-avenue, east side, entire front between Halsey and Hancock streets, ten lots; Hancock street, south side, eighty feet east of Saratoga-avenue, eight lots and gores; Halsey-street, north side, eighty feet east of Saratoga-avenue, eight lots and gores, and in addition, at public auction, fifteen lots on the north-east side of Bushwick-avenue, Boulevard, ten of the same forming the block-front between Ivy and Woodbine streets, and the other five located opposite, on the north corner of Woodbine-street. All the above sales are announced as positive and without reserve, thus making the projected auction one of great significance to investors in Brooklyn real estate.

Wednesday, March 20.

By JOSEPH MCGUIRE, by order of the Supreme Court in partition, under the direction of JAS. H. COLEMAN, Esq., referee, four full lots on the north-west corner of First-avenue and East Forty-fourth-street, with three full lots in the rear, fronting on the street, together forming a plot 100 by 175, with the buildings upon the same. The buildings consist of three three-story brick dwellings, one two-story brick and one frame and brick house.

By A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., by order of executors, the property located on the north-east corner of Greenwich and Cedar streets, known as Nos. 139, 141 and 143 Greenwich-street, and No. 137 Cedar-street, embracing a plot of ground having a front on Greenwich-street of 59.8 and on Cedar-street of 34.4, with four tenement-houses on the same. Also by order of the Supreme Court in foreclosure under the direction of PHILO T. RUGGLES, Esq., referee, at an adjourned sale, the lot of ground, with buildings hereinafter described, situate at the junction of New-Chambers, Oak and Roosevelt streets.

By S. COLE, at the Commercial Exchange, No. 399 Fulton-street, Brooklyn, at public auction, the four-story brick store, dwelling and lot known as No. 1,366 Fulton-street, near Schenectady-avenue, in that city, and two large gore lots on Douglass Boulevard, corner of Ralph-avenue. Also, at an executor's sale, thirty-nine lots situate respectively on George, Dwight, Richards, Van Dyke and Partition streets, and within one block of the Erie Basin.

Thursday, March 21.

By MULLER, WILKINS & CO., by order of the executors of TARRANT PUTNAM, deceased, the four-story high-stoop brown-stone house and lot known as No. 130 East Thirty-seventh-street, south side, between Lexington and Park avenues, lot 20 by 98.9. The same firm will also on Thursday conduct the sale of 289 lots located at Mott Haven, Westchester County, known as the Mott Haven Canal Docks, and together forming one of the best manufacturing and business properties placed upon the market for a long time past. The lots lie in close proximity to the City, between Third and Fourth avenues, beginning at One Hundred and Thirty-fifth-street and the Harlem River, and extending to One Hundred and Forty-eighth-street. The Hudson River, Harlem and New-Haven Railways run directly through the property, with depot on the ground, thus affording every facility for transportation by rail, while the Harlem River and the canal docks already constructed, can be made available at all times, particularly in carrying on a manufacturing business. The prospective value of the realty, being so near New-York, is also great, and as an investment should command the attention of speculators generally. The lots will be sold on reasonable terms, and, with the many advantages presented, the auction should be attended with success. For further particulars in regard to the proposed sale, reference is made to an exceedingly comprehensive set of maps issued by the auctioneers in charge, which can be procured at their office, No. 7 Pine-street.

By E. H. LUDLOW & CO., at private auction, the four-story English-basement brown-stone house and lot No. 236 West Fourteenth-street, south side, 380 feet west of Eighth-avenue; lot 26 by 103.3, house 60 feet deep. Also, the three-story and basement high-stoop brick house and lot No. 440 West Thirty-fourth-street, 420 feet west of Ninth-avenue; lot 20 by 98.9, house 45 feet in depth.

By M. A. J. LYNCH, at public auction, the three-story and basement brick house and lot No. 4 Lewis-street, between Grand and Broome streets; lot 20 by 40, house 34 feet in depth. Also, a desirable double house and four lots of land, situate on the north side of One Hundred and Twentieth-street, 201.8 feet east of Avenue A. Also, four building lots, each 25 by 100, on the north side of One Hundred and Twentieth-street, 301.8 feet east of Avenue A, adjoining above; and, in addition, a valuable water-front, comprising over five City lots, on the north side of same street, and fronting also on the East River.

By ALLEN & BROWN, by order of the executors of JAMES DUSENBERY, deceased, the following City realty: three-story attic and basement brick store, dwelling and lot No. 127 Prince-street, north-west corner of Wooster-street, lot 20 by 71.3, building covers lot; two-story attic and basement brick house and lot, No. 129 Prince-street, adjoining above, lot 20 by 71.3, house 45 feet deep; and the three-story brick store, dwelling and lot No. 141 Wooster-street, west side, between Prince and Houston streets, lot 25 by 100, house 25 by 50, with frame extension.

By A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., by order of the Supreme Court in foreclosure, under the direction of PHILO T. RUGGLES, Esq., referee, the three-story and basement brick house and lot No. 317 East Thirty-third-street, north side, 211 feet east of Second-avenue, lot 16 by 98.9, house 40 feet deep. Also, at public auction, eight Brooklyn lots, four each fronting on Twenty-second and Twenty-third streets respectively, 125 feet east of Third-avenue, with brick factory buildings upon the same lots, each in size 25 by 100.

By JERE. JOHNSON, Jr., at public auction, the following Brooklyn real estate, the list being an extensive one: A very valuable dock property on the Gowanus Canal, centrally situated, having a front of 100 feet on the canal and 200 feet on Douglass street, containing eight full city lots; this property, it is announced, will be positively sold without reserve to the highest bidder; two-story attic and basement brick house and lot, No. 276 Pacific-street, near Court-street, lot 25 by 100, house 25 by 42, with extension 25 by 15; four-story store, dwelling and lot No. 15 Union-street, between Hamilton-avenue and Van Brunt-street; three two-story and attic frame houses and lots, Nos. 72, 76 and 78 Chestnut-street, between Central and Evergreen avenues; two-story and basement frame house and lot No. 683 Fourth-avenue, and the following vacant lots: Sixth-avenue, east side, 50.2 feet north of Fifty-first-street, one lot; Fiftieth-street, south side, 250 feet east of Sixth-avenue, one lot; Fifty-first-street, rear of above, one lot; Fiftieth-street, south side, 250 feet east of Fifth-avenue, one lot, and Fifty-first-street, north side, 325 feet east of Fifth-avenue, one lot. Also, the following Williamsburg lots: Union-avenue, west side, commencing at junction with North Eighth-street, three lots; North Seventh-street, south-west side, commencing at junction of North Second-street, thence north-west, twenty lots, and North Second-street, north side, commencing at junction of North Seventh-street, thence east, six lots. All the above proposed sales are worthy the attention of investors.

Saturday, March 23.

By MULLER, WILKINS & CO., by order of the Superior Court in foreclosure, under the direction of JOSEPH MEEKS, Esq., referee, five houses and lots on the north side of East One Hundred and Sixteenth-street, between Third and Fourth avenues; lots each about 18 feet front; also, at two other legal sales under the direction of the same referee, house and lot on the south side of East Eightieth-street, 37 feet 6 inches west of Lexington-avenue; lot 18.4 by 102.2, and a house and lot on the south side of One Hundred and Fifth-street, 300 feet west of Second-avenue, lot 16.8 by 100.9.

By WM. KENNELLY, by order of M. T. BRENNAN, Sheriff, the house and lot known as No. 61 Irving-place, lot 25.6 by 100, and at an adjourned Sheriff's sale, two lots on the west side of Eleventh-avenue, between Ninety-sixth and Ninety-seventh streets; also, by order of the Superior Court in foreclosure, JOSEPH MEEKS, Esq., referee, also an adjourned sale, a house and lot on Forty-sixth-street.

PRIVATE SALES.

The following recent private sales are reported by WM. H. RAYNOR, No. 5½ Pine-street: Eighteen lots on One Hundred and Fortieth and One Hundred and Forty-first streets, between New-avenue and St. Nicholas-avenue, sold for $1,825 each. Also, one lot, north side of Fifty-eighth-street, 150 feet west of Sixth-avenue, sold for $10,500 cash. Mr. RAYNOR also reports the sale by another broker of two lots on the north side of Sixty-seventh-street, 125 feet east of Fifth-avenue, for $32,500 each.

By E. DUNCAN SNIFFEN, No. 3 Pine-street, the sale of the works of the Eagle Bit and Buckle Company, together with their real estate, water power, and rights of way on the Pequabuck River and Providence, Hartford and Fishkill Railroad, at Terryville, Conn., for the sum of $75,000.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

THE FOLLOWING DESIRABLE lots for sale by
E. H. LUDLOW & CO.:
123d and 124th sts., near Boulevard—16 lots, very desirable.
Boulevard, near 122d-st.—5 lots.
Boulevard, 146th and 147th sts.—24 lots.
Boulevard, 147th and 148th sts.—10 lots.
80th-st.—1 lot very near the River-side Park.
Full particulars at No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS HOUSE, brown-stone front, four stories, basement and sub-cellar; all modern improvements; first-class location; fronting on the Park; West 58th-st.; $5,000 cash, and the balance on bond and mortgage. Call on the owner, No. 318 West 58th-st.

FOR SALE—A FINE FOUR-STORY HIGH-stoop brown-stone house, near Broadway, on 33d-st., in fine order; all improvements; price, $[illegible]; terms to suit.
DYE & CURTISS, No. 508 6th-av.

FOR SALE—HANDSOMEST BROWN-STONE high-stoop house up-town; 74th-st., ninth house east of Madison-av.; hard-wood finish; price $28,000; worth $40,000; open all day; owner, FRANKFIELD, No. 323 8th-av.

FOR SALE CHEAP—TERMS TO SUIT—Several four-story and high-stoop brown-stone houses on 61st-st., between 4th and Madison avs. Inquire of the owner, JOHN McCOOL, on the premises. No agents need apply.

FOR SALE—AT A PRICE TO YIELD A large profit to purchaser, or will rent the four-story brown-stone house No. 118 West 23d-st., 150 feet west of 6th-av.; has been put in complete order; possession. S. EDDY & CO., No. 11 Park-place.

FOR SALE—A THREE-STORY HIGH-STOOP brown-stone dwelling-house, in 34th-st., between 7th and 8th avs. Inquire at New-York Equitable Insurance Company, No. 86 Wall-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A PLEASANT three-story brick house, with all conveniences; together with parlor mirrors, cornices and oil-cloths. Apply between 11 and 2 o'clock at No. 212 East 20th-st.

A COSY BROWN-STONE HOUSE, No. 6 Lexington-av., near 22d-st., for sale with furniture.
BLACKWELL & CO.,
Nos. 55 and 57 Liberty-st.

FOR SALE—A MOST ELIGIBLE FULL-sized lot on 5th-av., north of 60th-st., fronting Central Park; price $[illegible]. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FIFTH-AV., BETWEEN 42D AND 57TH sts.—For sale, several of the most elegant residences, including some choice extra-size corners. Full particulars of ISAAC HONIG, No. 25 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—TO CLOSE AN ESTATE—A valuable property on Wright-st., near Canal-st. For sale at a BARGAIN. Full particulars from
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A PLOT OF LOTS ON 120TH-ST., North New-York; also four lots on 76th-st., between the Boulevard and Riverside Park. Apply to JOHN D. OTTIWELL, No. 123 3d-av.

A BARGAIN—ONE OF THE FINEST blocks on 5th-av. for sale; 75 per cent. can remain on mortgage. Also handsome block on Boulevard. G. LESPINASSE, No. 25 Pine-st.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

WARD & OGDEN.
REAL ESTATE BROKERS,
respectfully call the attention of buyers in pursuit of a RESIDENCE to their improved variety of
HOUSES FOR SALE,
ranging in price from $[illegible] to $150,000 each,
AT A REDUCED VALUATION,
particulars in regard to which can be obtained upon application at their office,
Broadway, corner 17th-st., Union-square.

W. H. FALCONER'S
REAL ESTATE OFFICE,
No. 100 [illegible]-av., near [illegible]-st.
(Established 18[illegible].)
Houses and lots bought and sold; stores and houses let; rents collected and returns promptly made.

H. R. DREW & CO.
Have removed their
REAL ESTATE OFFICE
From No. [illegible] to
No. 155 5th-av., Glenham Hotel.

FIFTH-AV.—A FIRST-CLASS BROWN-stone house, nearly new, in one of the finest and best located blocks above [illegible], will be sold with or without furniture at a bargain, as the owner is going abroad; built and finished in best style, with all modern improvements; the best property for its price on the avenue. Terms easy—less than half being required down. W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

A FREE REGISTER, WITH PARticulars of 2,000 HOUSES AND BUILDING LOTS, for sale and to let, containing City map, &c., &c., gratis.
V. K. STEVENSON & SON,
Real Estate Auctioneers and Brokers,
No. 11 Pine-st.

A HOUSE FOR SALE IN WEST 37TH-ST., between 7th and 8th avs.—Four stories, English basement, with all the modern improvements, and in complete order; possession given immediately; a liberal amount can remain on bond and mortgage. Apply to JOSIAH S. LEVERETT & CO., No. 25 John-st.

A.—NO. 537 LEXINGTON-AV., CORner of 49th-st., three story, high stoop, brown stone, superior hard finish, all improvements; bay window; the mortgages on the house will be made to suit purchaser. Apply from 2 to 5 P. M. on premises, or at No. 28 Nassau-st., Room No. 1.
L. MENDELSON.

CENTRAL PARK LOTS, FRONTING on Grand Circle.—By order of executors the undersigned offer at private sale the five lots bounded by the Grand Circle, 8th-av. and 59th-st., the most desirable plot of land now offering in the market. Apply to MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 7 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—BROWN-STONE HOUSE ON Lennox Hill, near Central Park; high-stoop, three stories and basement; all improvements; price moderate; terms easy. Inquire on premises from 2 to 5 o'clock P. M., No. 127 East 71st-st., between 3d and Lexington avs.

$17,000—NO. 197 EAST 31ST ST., between 4th and Lexington avs.; four-story brick house, all modern improvements; first-class location.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE TO CLOSE TRUSTS—COLUMBIA HEIGHTS AND FURMAN-ST., BROOKLYN.—Very desirable dwelling No. 63 Columbia Heights, adjoining Middagh Park, three stories and mansard; commands full view of the harbor; lot 25x150, with good building on Furman-st.; price $30,000; will be sold separately, if desired.
EDGEWATER, STATEN ISLAND.—Twenty-three acres, superbly situated, adjoining the Cunard grounds; healthfulness insured by recent drainage of entire vicinity; price $15,000, or can be sold in parcels.
BELMONT, WESTCHESTER COUNTY.—Homestead of late Jacob Lorillard, with thirteen acres of ground, near Fordham Station; favorable for any large institution; price $45,000, or will be leased.
House and lot No. 120 Centre-st., this City; lot 25x87 feet.
Terms, as to any of the parcels, sixty per cent. mortgage. A. T. MAN, No. 56 Wall and No. 30 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.—A RARE OPportunity is offered those who wish to buy some of the most elegant and accessibly-located houses in all Brooklyn; prices and terms to suit. No. 271 Quincy-st., three story, brick front, French roof, 20x[illegible]x100, 40 feet court-yard, and elegant piazza in front, contains all modern improvements; No. 282 Clermont-av., two and a half story, Philadelphia brick, brown-stone basement, stoop and trimmings, 10 rooms, lately overhauled, plumbed and decorated for owner's use, all improvements; Nos. 169, 173 and 175 Adelphi-st., three story, high stoop, brown stone, 19⅓x[illegible]x95, all modern improvements. This is the choicest lot of property that has been offered for sale in some time, and we invite the attention of buyers. Immediate possession. Call and see for yourselves. Apply on the premises, or address T. PAGAN, No. 282 Clermont-av.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

AT GREAT NECK, LONG ISLAND—For sale, (residence of the late Wm. P. Miller,) fronting on Long Island Sound and Manhasset Bay, with 2,500 feet of water front, and fifty acres of highly improved land, beautifully laid out in walks and drives, the whole being well drained; extensive and well-shaded lawn from the house to the water, where there is fine boating, bathing and fishing; abundance of finest fruits, flowers and shrubbery. The mansion is stone, 40 by 54, built by the owner in best manner by day's work, conveniently arranged, and with all improvements of a first-class city residence. Also, a good-size gothic cottage and tenant-house, cold grapery, boat and bath-house, barns, carriage-house, stable and ice-house filled. The location, for beauty of scenery and healthfulness, is unsurpassed; a very desirable location for a hotel or public institution, being so accessible from the City, (distance seventeen miles;) has a prospective value far beyond the price asked. Terms easy; will take good mortgages on City property in part payment. Apply to CHAS. W. ROGERS, Great Neck, Long Island, or to
O. G. BENNET,
No. 9 Pine-st.,
Where maps and photographs may be seen.

FOR SALE—THE CELEBRATED MOON PROPERTY AT SARATOGA LAKE—This is one of the most delightful Summer resorts in the world; the famous Moon's Lake is known to travelers and tourists in all lands. This unrivaled Summer resort, located on the cliff of Lake Saratoga, within fifteen minutes' ride of the world-renowned Springs, over a beautiful avenue, embracing thirty acres of highly-improved grounds; trout ponds, Summer-houses, bowling saloon, boat-houses, groves, orchards, &c., &c.; and with the finest buildings in the country for the purposes designed, is offered for sale. Mr. MOON, the proprietor, has made his fortune, and proposes to retire from business; here is an opportunity for a live man to make a fortune in a few years. Terms easy. For particulars and terms apply to C. B. MOON, or W. G. CAMPBELL, Real Estate Broker, Saratoga Springs.

TWO DESIRABLE FARMS IN NEW-Jersey, one and a half hours from New-York

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

AT YONKERS, NYACK, TARRYTOWN, ORANGE, WHITE PLAINS,
And in all directions within 30 miles of New-York, we are offering a fine assortment of VILLAGE and COUNTRY PROPERTY, of every description for sale or to rent.
BLACKWELL & CO.,
NOS. 55 AND 57 LIBERTY-ST.

PLAINFIELD, N. J.—ONE HOUR from New-York by Central New-Jersey Railroad, thirty-four trains a day.
GREAT OPPORTUNITY FOR BARGAINS.
FOR SALE—Some of the most desirable REAL ESTATE in that beautiful and healthful city, viz.:
The handsome two-story house, south-east corner of 5th and Cherry sts., containing twelve rooms; lot 200 by 270; stable, and every description of choice fruit.
The lot, 100 by 270 on 6th-st. (Greenbrook-av.,) immediately in rear of above-described lot, and directly opposite Madison-place. These two properties are admitted to be the best locations on the finest streets in the city; on high ground, and only five minutes' walk from the depot.
The block of thirteen two-story houses on 3d-st., corner of Richmond-st., each containing six rooms and cellar, conveniently arranged for one or two families, and now renting for $15 per month.
The magnificent hillside property of 108 acres, with the houses, barns and buildings thereon, about ten minutes' drive from the depot, near the Park, on New-Cherry-st. Probably no property within the same distance from New-York offers equal inducements to the purchaser of real estate; situated just beyond the city line it will enjoy, (without sharing in the expense,) the advantages of all the improvements that must necessarily be made in that zone. It contains a large number of the most beautiful villa sites in the vicinity overlooking the city, and having the most charming, varied and extensive views. The city improvements are extending in this direction and the property increasing in value with the greatest rapidity. For further particulars apply to J. W. NORTON, at Plainfield, N. J., three minutes from the depot, or to WAKEMAN & LATTING, No. 16 Nassau-st., New-York.

ALL WHO DESIRE PLEASANT HOMES and healthy locations, should by all means go to Dunellen and New-Market on Central New-Jersey Railroad; choice plots, tasty cottages and beautiful country-seats with acres from $500 to $25,000; terms easy. Call on JAQUES, No. 205 Broadway.

FOR SALE AT PASSAIC, N. J.—A VERY desirable residence, containing ten rooms, in perfect order, fine stable, greenhouse; lot 148x165, beautifully laid out; plenty of fruit and ornamental trees. For further particulars address I. C. M., box No. 4,670 New-York Post-office.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND ABOUT TWO acres of land, near Mount Vernon, Westchester County; house contains nine rooms, neatly finished; also a carriage-house and stable; all in good order and grounds neatly laid out; terms easy. For particulars, inquire of MORRIS BROS., No. 7 Pine-st.

ENGLEWOOD, N. J.—FOR SALE—GOTHic stone cottage, seven rooms, heated with furnace, lighted with gas; barn nearly new; 2¼ acres; plenty fruit and shade-trees. For further information apply J. S. H., Box No. 4,373 New-York Post-office.

ENGLEWOOD AND VICINITY—A speciality, several first-class residences for sale or exchange with land to suit.
C. D. KELLOGG, No. 115 Broadway.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

A CLIENT OF MINE WANTS ME TO take charge of four tenement-houses; I would like to procure others to make it an object; reference furnished. Address RELIABILITY, Box No. 141 Times Office.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

PARTIES DESIRING TO RENT their house can secure first-class tenants at the office of
MYERS, CHAPMAN & CLAUSON,
No. 1,305 Broadway, cor. 29th-st.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

E. JOHNSON, Auctioneer.
BY JERE. JOHNSON, JR.,
(Successor to Johnson & Miller,)
No. 25 Nassau-st., corner Cedar-st.
Real estate promptly sold and exchanged. Auction sales of stocks, furniture, merchandise, &c.
TUESDAY, March 19,
At 12 o'clock, at Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, N. Y.
HIGHLY IMPORTANT SALE,
By order of
BROOKLYN CITY RAILROAD COMPANY
and others, of
VALUABLE VACANT LOTS,
on
FOURTH-AVENUE BOULEVARD,
BETWEEN
THIRTY-SIXTH, THIRTY-SEVENTH, FIFTY-FIFTH AND FIFTY-SIXTH STREETS.
FOURTH-AVENUE BOULEVARD—South-east side, entire front between 36th and 37th sts., ten lots.
THIRTY-SIXTH-STREET—South-west side, 80 feet south-east of 4th-av., three lots and one large gore.
THIRTY-SEVENTH-STREET—North-east side, 80 feet south-east of 4th-av., one large gore.
FOURTH-AVENUE BOULEVARD—North-west side, between 55th and 56th sts., entire front, ten lots.
FIFTY-FIFTH-STREET—South-west side, 90 feet north-west of 4th-av., twelve lots.
FIFTY-SIXTH-STREET—North-east side, 90 feet north-west of 4th-av., eleven lots.
Terms liberal. Also,
MAGNIFICENT 9TH-AV. LOTS,
near
PROSPECT PARK.
NINTH AND PROSPECT AVENUES—South corner, four splendid lots fronting 9th-av.
PROSPECT-AVENUE—South-west side, 80 feet south-east of 9th-av., six lots.
The above lots are splendidly situated on the highest grade in the City of Brooklyn, and command the most extended views of the surrounding country for twenty miles. Terms unusually easy.
ALSO, AT SAME TIME AND PLACE,
DON'T MISTAKE THE DATE,
TUESDAY, March 19.
Don't Mistake the Place,
Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, New-York.
GREAT CASH SALE,
By order of
JOHN WHIPPLE, Esq., Trustee,
of
SPLENDID BROOKLYN LOTS,
Situated in the Twenty-first Ward, near
BROADWAY, on
HALSEY AND HANCOCK STS. and
SARATOGA-AV.
SARATOGA-AVENUE—East side, entire front between Halsey and Hancock streets, ten lots.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
VALUABLE WAREHOUSE AND WHARF PROPERTY IN THE CITY OF BROOKLYN, ON THE EAST RIVER, BETWEEN FULTON AND WALL-ST. FERRIES, KNOWN AS THE WALL-STREET STORES, A, B, C, D AND E.
ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, March 19, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway.
The above property, having a front on the East River of 343 feet, and extending back to Furman-st., an average depth of 300 feet, (an area of forty city lots,) together with the warehouses, piers, bulkheads and water rights. The close proximity of this property to Wall-st., and the large extent of its water-front, with the rapidly increasing demand at this port for steam-ship facilities, renders this location one of the most valuable that has been offered in many years. The fee is absolute and entirely beyond any control of Dock Commissioners or Harbor-Masters.
Seventy per cent. may remain on bond and mortgage. To see the property apply on the premises.
For maps and other information apply to the auctioneers, No. 7 Pine-st., or to HORACE S. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
289 LOTS OF MOST VALUABLE
DOCK,
MANUFACTURING
AND
BUSINESS PROPERTY,
known as the
MOTT HAVEN CANAL DOCKS,
situated in
MOTT HAVEN, WESTCHESTER COUNTY,
between 3d and 4th avs., beginning at 135th-st. and the Harlem River, and extending to 148th-st.
ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO.,
will sell at auction on
THURSDAY, MARCH 21,
At 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway.
About 289 lots at Mott Haven, Westchester County, N. Y., lying between the Harlem River and 148th-st. and 3d and 4th avs. This property is about five miles below the upper end of New-York City, and one mile from the Central Park. The Mott Haven Canal Docks on the property, particularly adapt it for manufacturing purposes, coal, wood, lumber and brick-yards, the Canal affording ample water communication for vessels, barges, &c., and the New-York and Harlem, Hudson River, New-York Central and the New-York and New-Haven Railroads passing directly along the Docks, afford railroad facilities to all parts of the United States and Canadas.
As an investment, or for speculative purposes, this property is most desirable, being almost on a line with 3d-av., New-York, and within 400 feet of the 3d-av. of Westchester County.
Maps, and pamphlets, with full particulars, can be had at the office of the auctioneers, No. 7 Pine-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
RECEIVERS' SALE.—THE UNDERsigned, Receiver of the Eighth National Bank, will sell at public auction, by ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., auctioneers, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on SATURDAY, the 30th day of March, 1872, at 12 o'clock, noon, the following described property, namely: The leasehold premises, No. 650 Broadway, occupied for banking-house and other purposes; lot about 29 by 130 feet, with privilege of an alley-way in the rear, lease from Hon. Hamilton Fish running until 1885; rent $6,200 until 1879, and $6,500 until 1885, and then to be renewed for twenty-one years at six per cent. upon the appraised value of the premises, not being less than $6,500 per annum with taxes and assessments. For more full particulars reference is made to the lease, which may be seen on application to the auctioneers at their office, No. 7 Pine-st.
The plot of ground at the northeasterly corner of 50th-st. and Lexington-av., containing 100.5 feet on said avenue and 72 feet in depth, divided as five lots, and with two new brown-stone houses on the same.
The house and lot of ground on the easterly side of 4th-av., 62.2 feet north from 31st-st., being 20 feet in width by 80 feet in depth.
ALBON MAN, Receiver.
NEW-YORK, March 11, 1872.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
EXECUTOR'S SALE OF VALUABLE LOTS ON 2D AND 3D AVS., 94TH AND 103D STS.
ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, March 19, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, by order of Henry P. McGown, Esq., executor of Andrew McGown, deceased:
SECOND-AVENUE.—Four lots, north-west corner of 2d-av. and 103d-st.
ONE HUNDRED AND THIRD-STREET.—Six lots, north side, 100 feet west of 2d-av.
THIRD-AVENUE.—Four lots, north-east corner of 3d-av. and 94th-st.
NINETY-FOURTH-STREET.—One lot, north side, 105 feet east of 3d-av.
NINETY-FOURTH-STREET.—Four lots, north side, 150 feet east of 3d-av.
Seventy per cent. of the purchase-money may remain on bond and mortgage of the premises for five years.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
VALUABLE FACTORY PROPERTY, SOUTH-WEST CORNER OF AVENUE C AND EAST 12TH-ST., AT AUCTION.
ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, March 19, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway:
AVENUE C.—The plot of land, together with the brick factory buildings thereon, situate on the south-west corner of Avenue C and East 12th-st. This property is desirable for light manufacturing or tenement purposes.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
HOUSE AND LOT NO. 54 WEST 45TH-ST., AT AUCTION.
ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on MONDAY, March 25, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway:
WEST FORTY-FIFTH-STREET.—The three-story high-stoop brown-stone-front house and lot, situate on the southerly side of West 45th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., and known as No. 54. House about 50 feet, with

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

V. K. STEVENSON, Jr., Auctioneer.
BY V. K. STEVENSON & SON,
REAL ESTATE AUCTIONEERS AND BROKERS,
OFFICE, NO. 11 PINE-ST.
TUESDAY, MARCH 19, 1872, AT 12 O'CLOCK, AT EXCHANGE SALES-ROOM, NO. 111 BROADWAY:
4 GRAND BOULEVARD LOTS!
SOUTH-EAST CORNER 88TH-ST.
THESE EXTRA CHOICE AND VERY VALUABLE FULL-FRONT LOTS, command a splendid and uninterrupted VIEW OF THE HUDSON. They are ready at once to improve and will be sold SEPARATELY, on liberal terms. Maps ready.
Sale Positive to the Highest Bidder.
V. K. STEVENSON, Jr.

H. HENRIQUES, Auctioneer.
BY ALLEN & BROWN,
OFFICE NO. 96 BROADWAY.
JONATHAN W. ALLEN, JOSIAH W. BROWN,
HORATIO HENRIQUES.
REAL ESTATE AT PUBLIC AND PRIVATE SALE.
THURSDAY, March 21,
At 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway.
EXECUTOR'S SALE OF VALUABLE EIGHTH WARD PROPERTY, NORTH-WEST CORNER OF PRINCE AND WOOSTER STS., AND WOOSTER-ST., BETWEEN PRINCE AND HOUSTON STS., BY ORDER OF JOHN E. MILLER, ESQ., EXECUTOR OF JAMES DUSENBERY, DECEASED.
PRINCE-STREET, (north-west corner of Wooster-st.)—Three-story store and dwelling (brick); size of building, 20x71.3; lot, 20x71.3.
PRINCE-STREET.—Two-story attic and basement brick house and lot; size of house, 20x45; lot, 20x71.3, adjoining the above.
WOOSTER-STREET.—Three-story and cellar brick store and dwelling-house and lot, No. 141 Wooster-st.; size of house, 25x50; lot, 25x100.
Maps and particulars at the office of the auctioneers, No. 96 Broadway.

[illegible] WILKINS, Auctioneer.
PROPERTY ON BLEECKER-ST., near South 5th-av., New-York, and Gates-av., Brooklyn.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, March 19, 1872, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) New-York.
BLEECKER-STREET.—The valuable lot, with the three-story attic and basement brick dwelling, with party-walls, known as No. 147 Bleecker-st., just west of South 5th-av. Lot, 26.8x100 feet.
GATES-AVENUE, BROOKLYN.—The two-story, basement and sub-cellar, brick, high-stoop dwelling, No. 405 Gates-av., adjoining the corner of Nostrand-av.; house is [illegible] feet, with party-walls; contains gas and water throughout, bath-room, water-closet, &c.; lot 18.9x100 feet.
A large portion of the purchase-money may remain on bond and mortgage. Possession May 1, 1872.
For maps and permits apply at the auctioneers' office, No. 3 Pine-st., New-York.

J. JOHNSON, Jr., Auctioneer.
VERY VALUABLE LOTS AT AUCTION—Important sale TUESDAY, March 19. Nine Lots, corner 9th and Prospect avs. The Crown Point of South Brooklyn, and commanding views nowhere excelled. Near southerly entrance to and overlooking
PROSPECT PARK.
Enhancing value apparent to any visitor. Will be sold at Exchange Sales-rooms, No. 111 Broadway, New-York, TUESDAY, March 19, at 12 o'clock. Terms unusually easy.
Maps and particulars at offices of
JERE. JOHNSON, Jr., Auctioneer,
No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York, and No. 187 Montague-st., Brooklyn.
N. B.—Park and Vanderbilt avs., also Prospect Park and Coney Island lines of cars from Fulton and Catharine Ferries pass the property.

FORECLOSURE SALE OF THE BOSTON, HARTFORD AND ERIE RAILROAD.—Take notice: That the Trustees of the Berdell Mortgage, by order heretofore duly made and entered herein in the Supreme Courts of the States of Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island and New-York, will sell at public auction on the 20th day of April, 1872, at 12 o'clock, at the Court-house, in the City of Boston, all the property, franchises, right of way, road-bed, depots, rolling-stock, workshops, and all and singular the property and effects appertaining to said corporation. By order of the Board of Trustees.
J. W. PARKE, Clerk.

JOSEPH MCGUIRE, Auctioneer.
SUPREME COURT SALE—IN PARTItion, of valuable brewery property, JOSEPH MCGUIRE, Auctioneer, will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, March 20, 1872, at 12 o'clock, noon, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, under direction of James H. Coleman, Esq., referee, the seven lots with the buildings thereon on the north-west corner of 1st-av. and 44th-st., being 100 feet on avenue by 175 feet on street.
Maps at the
Auctioneer's Office, No. 97 Cedar-st.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

FURNISHED.

TO RENT—A VERY DESIRABLE COUNtry place at West Farms, on the Southern Boulevard; house is large and roomy, and suitable for Summer or Winter residence; has all the conveniences of a City house, gas, hot and cold water, &c., &c., and is fully furnished.
Ten acres of land laid out in lawn, garden, &c.
Stable, carriage-house, wood-house and green-house, hennery and other out-buildings.
Would be leased with or without horses and carriages, as desired. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

TO LET—FURNISHED, A COUNTRY house; handsome, large, and spacious; modern style; with four acres, abundance of choice fruits, large vegetable garden; plenty of out-buildings; situated in Monmouth County, N. J.; commands extensive water and land views; rent very reasonable. Inquire of ROSE BROTHERS, No. 132 William-st.

FIFTH-AV., NEAR 34TH-ST.—TO lease, furnished, from one to five years, (the owner being in Europe,) a first-class four-story superior-built and extra-sized brown-stone front house, fully and handsomely furnished, to a strictly first-class tenant. Apply to MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 7 Pine-st., who have the exclusive control of the property.

TO RENT—AT NEW-HAVEN, CONN., A beautiful stone cottage-house, the residence of E. L. MIX, delightfully located, fully furnished, and surrounded by three acres of land tastefully laid out; barn, carriage-house, coach-shed, hennery, and several cows. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-street and No. 35 East 17th-st.

TO RENT—A HANDSOME AND FULLY furnished house in Newark, in Ninth Ward, containing twelve rooms; five minutes from depot; location fine; neighborhood unexceptionable; rent moderate; commutation $65. Apply to BREWSTER KISSAM, No. 221 Broadway, New-York.

STORES, &C. TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET.
AT MODERATE PRICES.
New and furnished to order, with use of
PASSENGER ELEVATOR.
HEATED BY STEAM,
AT NOS. [illegible] TO [illegible] BROADWAY.
BASEMENT OFFICES,
In Exchange Court and at No. 14 Broad-st., and No. 14 New-st.
Apply to GUARANTY AND INDEMNITY COMPANY, No. 52 Broadway and Exchange Court.

OFFICES TO LET
IN
TIMES BUILDING.
SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING.
Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

THORNTON N. [illegible], REAL estate agent, No. 712 Broadway, offers for lease, the four-story building, No. 25 Hudson-st., five years; three years at $2,000, two years at $1,500 per annum, with taxes and repairs. House No. 126 Waverley-place, has all improvements; $1,200 per annum. Store and dwelling No. 124 Waverley-place; $1,300 per annum. Store and dwelling, No. 304 Water-st., $[illegible] per annum; possession immediately.

TO LET—TO BANKERS AND INSURANCE COMPANIES—The spacious, central, and well-lighted office, with directors' room on first floor of No. 115 Broadway to let; built expressly, and formerly occupied by Merchants' Clerks Savings Bank; all complete with furniture, vaults, safes, &c. Apply to FRANCIS TOMES, No. 104 Broadway.

TO LET—LARGE STORE, NO. 382 BROOME, near Mulberry-st.; good stand for boots and shoes, fancy or dry goods; for a light manufacturing business steam-power may be had from adjoining house. Apply to W. W. STEPHENSON, No. 247 Broadway, Room No. 22, between 11 A. M. and 2 P. M.

TO LET—NO. 372 WASHINGTON, NEAR Beach, strongly built, five stories. Also, No. 372 Canal, one door east of Laurens, suitable for retail and professional business; store separate, if required. Owner, No. 34 East 21st-st.

NO. 37 UNION-SQUARE.—ENTIRE first floor, (Lincoln Club Rooms,) 30x100; seven rooms; together or separate; location unequaled for society or business purposes; rent low. Inquire third floor, front.

TO LET—A PLOT OF GROUND, WITH WAter front, on the corner of Jane-st. and 13th-av., containing about four City lots. Apply at the office of the CONSUMERS' ICE COMPANY, foot of Horatio-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FRENCH girl as lady's maid; understands hair dressing and dress-making; speaks English and German; unexceptionable reference can be obtained. Address N. N., Box No. 105 Up-town Times Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st.

WANTED—BY A GERMAN GIRL A PERfect laundress, several years in this country, a situation with an American family; is willing to assist in general house-work. Apply at No. 173 East 60th-st., New-York.

WANTED—A COOK'S SITUATION BY A first-class woman and first-class cook; meats, games, soups of all kinds, pastry, creams, jellies, side-dishes, excellent baker, &c.; testimonials. Apply at No. 330 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A GOOD GERMAN WOMAN, a situation to do general house-work; is a plain cook, a good washer and ironer. Apply at No. 127 Norfolk-st., of M. Hild.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG woman, a situation as seamstress; can do dress-making, if required. Call for three days at present employer's, No. 11 West 38th-st.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTant woman, a situation as chamber-maid; no objection to the country; excellent references. Apply at No. 425 West 23d-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE MARRIED woman, gentlemen's or families' washing. Call all the week. Mrs. BURNS, No. 322 West 38th-st., top floor, back room.

WANTED—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT young girl a situation as chamber-maid and waitress, or nurse; will make herself generally useful; country or City; good reference. Call at 395 6th-av.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISHWOMAN, A situation as first-class cook or housekeeper; is perfect in both departments. Inquire at No. 255 West 30th-st., three doors from 8th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SCOTCH Protestant woman as first-class cook; the highest testimonials as to capability; best City reference. Call at No. 168 West 27th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN AMERIcan girl as chamber-maid; excellent City reference. Apply at No. 215 West 38th-st.

GERMAN SERVANTS FOR ALL POSItions, capable and trustworthy, constantly found at No. 303 Bowery, entrance on 1st-st. Mrs. LOWE.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG ENGLISH LADY a situation as governess to growing children; operator on various sewing-machines; is an excellent sewer and much attached to children. Call for two days on ALICE, No. 27 North Washington-square.

A FAMILY SAILING FOR EUROPE can procure the services of a superior child's nurse or lady's maid, speaking Italian and English, by calling on present employer, No. 18 Exchange-place, first floor.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN WIDOW lady of refinement and capability, a position to take full charge of a gentleman's house; unexceptionable references given, if required. Address Mrs. CLARKE, Box 149 Times Office.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER by a man whose ability has been proved to be first-class; has learned his business in the first place of England, and lived in some of the first places in this country; is a married man; one in family; the best of references given. Address J., Gardener, Fordham Post-office, Westchester County, N. Y.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTestant young German, a situation as coachman; good groom and first-class driver; ten years' experience in this City; best City references. Call or address O. MILLS, No. 302 William-st., in the bakery.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MARRIED ENGlishman without incumbrance, a situation as coachman and vegetable gardener; will milk, and wife will care for the dairy; disengaged 22d March. Address H. R., Haverstraw, Rockland County, N. Y.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTestant young man, (single,) a situation as coachman or groom; perfectly understands his business; has the best references. Address or call for two days W. H., No. 40 West 10th-st.

SIMM'S AGENCY, NO. 341 6TH-AV., SUPplies country hotels and boarding-houses with colored head waiters and head cooks and all other help that is needed, male and female; coachmen and farm hands on hand.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN AND WIFE, without incumbrance, with good references, situations; man understands the care of horses, milking, or will make himself useful in garden, farm, &c.; wife is a good plain cook. Call at No. 325 4th-av.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTant man a situation as first-class gardener, vegetable hot and cold grapery and everything in the line, or will make himself useful, milk, &c.; best references; terms moderate. Apply at No. 335 4th-av.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISHMAN, A SITUation as coachman; perfectly understands his business in all its branches; is a steady, careful driver; has the best City references. Address EDWARD, harness-store, No. 337 3d-av.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION BY a married man; no family; greenhouse, laying out grounds, vegetables, and is a good farmer. City reference. Address A. B., Box No. 207 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN; best of City references from former employers. Can be seen at private stable, No. 3 East 28th-st., for two days.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT SINGLE young man, a situation as coachman and groom; has excellent City references. Address M. W., Box No. 59 Uptown Times Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED COACHman who thoroughly understands his business, a situation as above; single and a Protestant. Address COACHMAN, No. 34 East 40th-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT MAN AND wife situations; he as coachman, and she to do plain sewing and mind children; three years' best City reference. Call or address on Monday, No. 539 7th-av., in the store.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN; best of City references from former employers. Can be seen at private stable, No. 3 East 28th-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RELIable colored man, (married, without children,) as janitor; excellent references. Call or address T. K. J., No. 122 Clinton-place, 8th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER by a single man; understands the management of greenhouse and graperies; has a thorough knowledge of the business. Address J. M., at Brideman's, No. 876 Broadway.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—BY AN IMPORTING HOUSE, A FIRST-CLASS
FLANNEL AND BLANKET SALESMAN,
One thoroughly competent to take a leading position in a large business; none other need apply. Address Box No. 33 New-York Post-office.

WANTED—A GERMAN GARDENER AND wife, both speaking English, without children; the man as gardener and to take care of horses, and wife to do general house-work. Inquire at No. 46 Exchange-place, first floor.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED SALESman in a retail clothing-store down-town. Address G. E. S., Box No. 182 Times Office.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS COOK, WILLing to do the coarse washing, and a first-class waitress. Apply at No. 10 West 22d-st.

MARBLE MANTELS.

A. KLABER, STEAM MARBLE AND MARbleizing Works, Nos. 154 and 156 East 16th-st.—Marble and marbleized mantels, tiling, marble counters, monuments, at prices that defy competition. Marble turning for the trade.

MARBLE AND MARBLEIZED MANtels, monuments, head-stones; best and cheapest. S. KLABER & CO., No. 222 West 31st-st., between Broadway and 6th-av.; designs on application.

SHIPPING.

ANCHOR LINE.

Steamers sail every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, to and from NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW. Calling at Londonderry to land Mails and Passengers. Passengers booked and forwarded to and from all railway stations in Great Britain, Ireland, Germany, Norway, Sweden or Denmark and America as safely, speedily, comfortably and cheaply as by any other route or line.

THE NEW DEPARTURES.

FROM GLASGOW.		FROM NEW-YORK.
Saturday, Mar. 2.	EUROPA.	Saturday, Mar. 23.
Saturday, Mar. 9.	IOWA.	Saturday, Mar. 30.
Saturday, Mar. 16.	ANGLIA.	Saturday, April 6.
Saturday, Mar. 23.	TRINACRIA.	Saturday, April 13.

And an extra steamer of the line every WEDNESDAY thereafter from Pier 20 North River, New-York, at noon.

Rates of passage, payable in currency, to Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry:

First cabins, $65 and $75, according to location.

Cabin excursion tickets good for twelve months, securing best accommodations, $130.

Intermediate, $33; steerage, $28.

Certificates at lowest rates can be bought here by those wishing to send for their friends.

Drafts issued, payable on presentation.

Apply at the Company's offices to HENDERSON BROTHERS, No. 7 Bowling-green.

INMAN LINE FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

CITY OF PARIS..........Saturday, Mar. 23, 2 P. M.
CITY OF LIMERICK.....Thursday, Mar. 28, 6 A. M.
CITY OF LONDON........Saturday, Mar. 30, 10 A. M.
CITY OF BALTIMORE...Thursday, April 4, 2 P. M.
CITY OF MONTREAL....Saturday, April 6, 2 P. M.
CITY OF ANTWERP.......Thursday, April 11, 3 A. M.

and each succeeding SATURDAY and THURSDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Payable in Gold.		Payable in Currency.	
First cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
To London	80	To London	35
To Paris	90	To Paris	38

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Sweden, Norway and Denmark, at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

For further information, apply at the Company's office. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

WHITE STAR LINE.

NEW-YORK, CORK AND LIVERPOOL.
NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS.
THE SIX LARGEST IN THE WORLD.
4,000 tons burden—3,000-horse power each.

Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

ATLANTIC..........March 30, 9 A. M.
BALTIC..........April 6, 4½ P. M.
REPUBLIC..........April 13, 9 A. M.

From the White Star Dock, Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City. Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining

SAFETY, SPEED AND COMFORT.

Saloon, state-rooms, smoking-room and bath-rooms in midship section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.

RATES—Saloon, $80, gold; steerage, $30, currency. Those wishing to send for friends from the Old country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates, $33, currency.

Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.

Excursion-tickets granted at lowest rates.

Drafts from £1 upward.

For inspection of plans and other information, apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.

Bills of lading issued through to Continental ports.

J. H. SPARKS, Agent.

NATIONAL LINE.

WEEKLY TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
FORTNIGHTLY TO AND FROM LONDON DIRECT.
From Piers No. 44 and 47 North River.

TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

ITALY, THOMPSON, Saturday, March 23, 3 P. M.
SPAIN, GRACE, Saturday, March 30, at 8½ A. M.
ENGLAND, ANDREWS, Saturday, April 6, at 3 P. M.
EGYPT, GROGAN, Saturday, April 13, at 8 A. M.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

DENMARK, SUMNER, Wednesday, April 10.

Passage to Liverpool, Queenstown, or London direct: Cabin, $75 and $65, currency; steerage, $28 currency.

Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry, Glasgow or London, $32 currency.

For further particulars apply at the Company's offices, No. 69 Broadway.

F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

VILLE DE PARIS...SURMONT....Saturday, Mar. 23
PEREIRE..........DANRE..........Saturday, April 6
ST. LAURENT...LEMARIE....Saturday, April 20
WASHINGTON...ROUSSAN....Saturday, May 4

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD (including wine) TO BREST OR HAVRE.

First cabin..........$125 | Second cabin..........$75

Excursion tickets at reduced rates.

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.

GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

CUNARD LINE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

FROM NEW-YORK.

ABYSSINIA..........Wednesday, Mar. 20, '72
CUBA..........Wednesday, Mar. 27, '72
ALGERIA..........Wednesday, April 3, '72
JAVA..........Wednesday, April 10, '72
CHINA..........Wednesday, April 17, '72

and every following WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY

FROM BOSTON.

BATAVIA..........Saturday, Mar. 23, '72
SAMARIA..........Saturday, Mar. 30, '72
PARTHIA..........Saturday, April 6, '72
SIBERIA..........Saturday, April 13, '72
OLYMPUS..........Saturday, April 20, '72

and every following SATURDAY.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Cabin, $80, $100 and $130, gold, according to accommodation.

Tickets to Paris, $15, gold, additional.

Return tickets on favorable terms.

Steerage..........$30, currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates.

Through Bills of Lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp, and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports.

For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's Office, No. 4 Bowling-green.

For steerage passage at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

(VIA QUEENSTOWN.)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron-screw steam-ships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY, as follows:

WYOMING, Capt. WHINERAY......Mar. 20, at 2½ P. M.
MINNESOTA, Capt. MORGAN......Mar. 27, at 2½ P. M.
IDAHO, Capt. PRICE..........April 3, at 2½ P. M.
MANHATTAN, Capt. J. B. PRICE, April 10, at 2½ P. M.
WISCONSIN, Capt. T. W. FREEMAN, April 17, at 1 P. M.
NEVADA, Capt. FORSYTH..........April 24, at 2½ P. M.

Cabin passage, $80, gold.

Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30, currency.

For freight or cabin passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall st.

BALTIC LLOYD MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

(Only direct line to Russia and the Scandinavian countries.)

New-York and Stettin, calling at Christiansand and Copenhagen.

The new and elegant steam-ships of this line will sail from New-York as follows, viz.:

HUMBOLDT, March 28.	THORWALDSEN, June.
FRANKLIN, April —.	ERNST MORITZ ARNDT building.
HUMBOLDT, May —.	
FRANKLIN, June —.	WASHINGTON, building.

Rates of passage, payable in gold:

First cabin	$100	First steerage	$40
Second cabin	72	Second steerage	30

For through freight to the principal ports of the Baltic and passage apply to WENDT & RAMMELSBERG, Agents, No. 40 Broadway, New-York.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY'S LINE TO CALIFORNIA, JAPAN AND CHINA,

VIA PANAMA,
CARRYING MAILS, PASSENGERS AND FREIGHT TO
KINGSTON, JAMAICA, SANTA MARTHA AND GREYTOWN, AND PACIFIC COAST OF MEXICO, CENTRAL AMERICA, PERU AND CHILI.

Steamers leave 15th and 30th each month, except when those dates fall on Sunday, then the day previous.

March 30.—Steamer OCEAN QUEEN, Capt. JEFF. MAURY, will leave Pier No. 42 North River, at 12 o'clock noon, for Aspinwall direct, connecting at Panama with steamer ALASKA, Capt. ——, and also connecting for all Central American and South Pacific ports. Freight for last-named ports received until 4 P. M. of March 28.

Steamer GREAT REPUBLIC will leave San Francisco April 1, 1872, for Japan and China. For rates of passage, freight and all further information, apply at Company's office on the pier, foot of Canal-st.

F. R. BABY, Agent.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

Sailing regularly every THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.

MISSOURI, Capt. T. H. MORTON, (via Nassau,) March 21.

MORRO CASTLE, Capt. T. S. CURTIS, March 28.

CRESCENT CITY, Capt. E. VAN SICE, (via Nassau,) April 4.

For freight or passage apply to A. W. DIMOCK, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.

CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.

Atlantic Mail Steam-ship Company's steamer MISSOURI will sail on THURSDAY, March 21, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.

For freight or passage apply to A. W. DIMOCK, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodations, in protecting the traveler from imposition and an infinity of annoyances, to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 7 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

SHIPPING.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,

THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.
CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.
FOUR STEAMERS A WEEK.
TUESDAYS,
THURSDAYS
AND SATURDAYS.

THE STEAM-SHIPS

LEO, Capt. DEARBORN, TUESDAY, March 19, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, No. 62 South-st.

GENERAL BARNES, Capt. MALLORY, THURSDAY, March 21, from Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 P. M.
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. [illegible] West-st.

MAGNOLIA, Capt. [illegible], SATURDAY, March 23, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green.

HUNTSVILLE, Capt. CROWELL, SATURDAY, March 23, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. [illegible] West-st.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.

Superior accommodations for passengers.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Freight line.

C. D. OWENS, Agent A. & G. R. R., No. 229 Broadway.	GEORGE YONGE, Agent C. R. R., No. 409 Broadway.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month.

NORTH AMERICA, Capt. G. B. SLOCUM......March 23
MERRIMACK, Capt. V. SLOCUM..........April 23
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. TINKLEPAUGH......May 23

These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

DIRECT LINE TO HAVANA.

HAVANA, PROGRESO AND VERA CRUZ.

New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line, leaving Pier 17 E. River, at 3 P. M. direct to Havana.

CITY OF MEXICO, Timmerman...Saturday, Mar. 23
CLEOPATRA, Phillips, (Havana only,) Tues., April 2
CITY OF MERIDA, Deaken..........Friday, April 12
CLEOPATRA, Phillips, (Havana only,) Tues., April 23

For freight or passage apply to F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

SAN DOMINGO LINE.

The United States Mail Steamer TYBEE, Capt. DELANOY, will leave Pier No. 4 North River, THURSDAY, March 21, at 3 P. M., for Puerto Plata, Samana and San Domingo City.

SPOFFORD BROS. & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 31 Duane-st., corner of Broadway.

FINANCIAL.

A Safe Investment, Paying 11 1-4 Per Cent. Per Annum.

BONDS OF GREENE CO., STATE OF MISSOURI, (which county includes Springfield, the largest and most flourishing city in the State south of St. Louis.)

Above Bonds mature in 19 years; rate of interest, 8 per cent., payable semi-annually, Feb. and Aug., at National Park Bank, New-York; price, 80c. and accrued interest.

Pamphlets, &c., with full particulars, or any further information furnished, upon application, either personally or by letter.

GWYNNE, JOHNSON & DAY,
Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st.,
New-York.

MIDLANDBONDS

New-York Midland R. R. 1st Mortgage.
New-York Midland R. R. 2d Mortgage Convertible.
New-Jersey Midland R. R. 1st Mortgage Guaranteed.
Montclair R. R. 1st Mortgage Guaranteed.

Allen, Stephens & Co.,
BANKERS,
12 PINE-ST.

A FEW CAREFULLY SELECTED

10 Per Cent. Bonds,

for sale by

George Opdyke & Co.,
No. 25 Nassau-st.

VERMILYE & CO.,

NOS. 16 AND 18 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.

Offer for sale a limited amount of first-class Investment Securities, as follows:

CITY OF ELIZABETH, N. J., 7 PER CENT. BONDS, DUE IN 1877 AT [illegible] AND ACCRUED INTEREST.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD BONDS, SECURED BY FIRST MORTGAGE OF ONLY $10,000 PER MILE, ON OLD ROAD, PAYING REGULAR DIVIDENDS ON CAPITAL STOCK. PRICE OF BONDS [illegible] AND ACCRUED INTEREST.

SOUTHERN CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-YORK FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS, ISSUED ONLY AT THE RATE OF $12,000 PER MILE. THIS ROAD IS COMPLETED AND IN SUCCESSFUL OPERATION. PRICE OF BONDS 90 AND INTEREST.

NOTICE.

The undersigned Commissioners appointed to receive subscriptions to the capital stock of the contemplated bank to be located in the City of New-York to be called The United States National Bank, hereby give notice that the books of subscription will be opened at the Banking-house of Henry Clews & Co., No. 32 Wall-st., in said City, on THURSDAY, April 4, 1872, at 12 M.

Dated New-York, March 15, 1872.

HENRY E. DAVIES,
DAVID DOWS,
CHARLES B. HALL,
EDWARD H. JUDSON,
AMASA STONE, Jr.,
Commissioners, &c.

DES MOINES VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY.

There will be a meeting of the Land Grant Bondholders of the Des Moines Valley Railroad Company, purporting to be secured under deed of trust, dated Oct. 1, 1868, at No. 25 William-st., Room No. 9, City of New-York, on the 12th day of April, A. D. 1872, at 12 o'clock M., to adopt such measures in relation to their bonds as in their judgment will best promote their interest.

W. T. GILMAN, } Trustees.
N. A. COWDREY, }

New-York, March 1, 1872.

THE BEST INVESTMENT.

Surer than any stocks or securities, and safer for your money than any bank, is real estate having evident present value, and which is sure to largely enhance.

Because of its commanding position and excellent location, the plot, 80x200 feet, on corner of 9th and Prospect avs., Brooklyn, offers unusual inducements for investment, on very easy terms, if desired. It will be sold by J. JOHNSON, Jr., on TUESDAY, March 19. See particulars under "Real Estate at Auction" heading.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,

BANKERS,
NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
ISSUE CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT FOR TRAVELERS, ON THE CONSOLIDATED BANK, LONDON, AND ON MUNROE & CO., PARIS.
EXCHANGE ON LONDON AND PARIS.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

LAMAR INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, }
No. 134 BROADWAY, CORNER JOHN-ST. }

THE DECLARATION AND CHARTER of this Company having been filed in the Insurance Department, the public are hereby notified that the books of subscription to the capital stock will be opened at No. 134 Broadway, corner John-st., on SATURDAY, March 16, 1872, and will remain open until further notice.

EDWARD H. ARNOLD, }
A. R. FROTHINGHAM, } Commissioners.
ISAAC N. ST. JOHN, }

OFFICE OF THE SECOND-AVENUE RAILROAD COMPANY, }
NEW-YORK, March 14, 1872. }

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the Second-avenue Railroad Company for the election of directors and inspectors of election for the ensuing year, will be held MONDAY, April 1, 1872, at No. 34 New-st. Poll opens at 12 o'clock M. and closes at 1 o'clock P. M.

The transfer-books will be closed March 20, and be reopened April 2.

HARVEY H. WOODS, Secretary.

PARK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, }
No. 237 BROADWAY, March 15, 1872. }

ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION for fifteen directors of this Company will be held at the office on MONDAY, [illegible] April next.

Poll open from 12 M. until 1 P. M.

GEO. ALGER, Secretary.

ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE Scrip of all issues wanted by WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine-st., corner William-st.

FINANCIAL.

N. Y. Midland R. R.

AND CONNECTIONS.

Seven per Cent. Gold Bonds.

Income 1-3 to 1-2 more than Governments.

N. Y. and O. Midland First Mortgage,
PAR AND INTEREST.

New-Jersey Midland First Mortgage,
97½ AND INTEREST.

Syracuse and Chenango Valley First Mortgage,
95 AND INTEREST.

All of the above confidently recommended to all classes of investors. Full particulars furnished on application.

For sale by

Geo. Opdyke & Co.,
Financial and General Agents for the Companies,
NO. 25 NASSAU-ST.

ALL TAXES PAID.

Connecticut Valley Railroad First Mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds,

free of all taxes in Connecticut, and free of income tax everywhere. Road finished and running, already earning expenses and twice the interest. Full paid stock, and a limited mortgage. Price 95 and interest. We recommend them strongly.

ALLEN STEPHENS & CO.,
Bankers, No. 12 Pine-st., New-York.

VERMILYE & CO.

BANKERS,
16 and 18 Nassau-st. New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.
MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

FIRST-CLASS CITY AND COUNTY BONDS,

PAYING

10 and 13 per Cent.

CHOICE SECURITIES.
PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN NEW-YORK.
AT A LARGE REDUCTION BELOW PAR.
FOR SALE BY

Albert H. Nicolay,
Banker, Stock Broker and Auctioneer,
No. 43 Pine-st.

N. B.—Choice Municipal Bonds and other Investment securities strictly first class, paying 10 to 20 per cent. interest, a specialty with this house for many years, and always kept on hand for sale at the lowest market rates.

SAFE AND DESIRABLE BONDS

For sale, at prices that will pay from 12 to 15 per cent on the investment:

CASS COUNTY, Mo., value of property, $15,000,000.
CITY OF ST. JOSEPH, Mo., value of property, $25,000,000.
ST. CLAIR COUNTY, Mo., only ten years to run.

All 10 per cent., payable semi-annually in New-York City.

FITCH & ELLIS, Bankers, No. 11 Pine-st.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the undersigned, the Mayor of the City of St. Louis, at his office, City Hall, until 12 o'clock noon, of the 29th day of March proximo, for the purchase of

FIVE HUNDRED ST. LOUIS CITY WATER BONDS,

issued by authority of an act "To authorize the City of St. Louis to issue and dispose of additional bonds to enable it to extend and protect its Water-works," approved Feb. 2, 1872.

These bonds are for $1,000 each, to be dated April 1, 1872, having twenty years to run with interest at the rate of six per cent. payable semi-annually on the 1st day of April and October respectively, in gold coin of the United States, in the City of New-York, where the principal is also made payable in gold coin.

The net revenue derived from the Waterworks is pledged by law for the redemption of the bonds now offered, both principal and interest, in the same manner as the bonds heretofore issued under the acts approved March 13, 1867, and March 25, 1870.

Bids will be received for any number of the bonds in sums of $5,000 and upward, and the proposals will be publicly opened in the office of the Mayor, on the day and time named.

The Mayor reserves the right to reject any or all bids, if in his opinion, the bids received be not satisfactory.

Proposals must be indorsed "Proposals for St. Louis Water Bonds," and addressed to the Mayor.

The law authorizing the issue of the bonds can be seen on application at the Mayor's office.

Bids may be made payable in the issue of the National Banks, or the currency of the United States.

The bonds will be delivered in the City of St. Louis to the purchasers, whose bids are accepted, upon the 1st day of April, 1872, to be paid for when delivered.

Five per cent. of the amount in money or certified bank check, will be required to accompany each bid, to insure compliance with the same.

JOSEPH BROWN, Mayor.

Attest: JNO. J. FITZWILLIAM, Register.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 20, 1872.

SUPREME COURT.—SIMEON T. HYDE vs. The Fulton Fire Insurance Company.—Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, Receiver of the Fulton Fire Insurance Company, pursuant to an order of this Court, is ready to make a dividend or distributive payment of fifteen cents on the dollar of the debts of the Fulton Fire Insurance Company, payable on and after the 22d day of March, 1872, to all of those creditors of the said Company who have exhibited their claims as creditors, and whose debts have been ascertained, as follows: First—All debts entitled to a preference under the laws of the United States. Second—Judgments actually obtained against the said Company, to the extent of the value of the real estate on which they shall respectively be liens; and, third, all other creditors of said Company, in proportion to their respective demands, without giving any preference to debts due on specialties. Such payment will be made at the office of the undersigned, No. 346 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on and after the 22d day of March, 1872, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M. of each day.—Dated March 7, 1872.

JOHN M. FURMAN, Receiver.

LEE & ALVORD, Attorneys for Receiver.

mh8-law3w

OFFICE OF THE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY, }
NEW-YORK, March 12, 1872. }

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR THIRTEEN Directors of the Panama Railroad Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 88 Wall-st., on MONDAY, the 1st day of April next. The polls will be open at 11 M. and close at 2 P. M.

Transfer-books will be closed at 3 o'clock on the afternoon of the 16th inst., and reopened on the morning of the 2d prox.

By order of the Board.

JOHN KEELER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF MINNESOTA MINING COMPANY, }
No. 20 BROADWAY, }
NEW-YORK, March 18, 1872. }

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of this Company will be held at their office on WEDNESDAY, the 20th day of March next, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the annual report will be presented and officers elected for the ensuing year.

SAMUEL M. POND, Secretary.

$500,000 TO LOAN WITHOUT BONUS, in sums to suit, on New-York and Brooklyn improved property. Apply to WILLARD & STONE, No. 4 Pine-st.

SAVINGS BANKS.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION,

NO. 96 WARREN-ST., NEW-YORK.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums.

Deposits made now draw interest from April 1.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.

VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

CHARTERED BY THE UNITED STATES.

THE FREEDMAN'S SAVINGS AND TRUST COMPANY.

ASSETS OVER $3,500,000.

A NATIONAL SAVINGS BANK.

No. 185 BLEECKER-ST., NEW-YORK.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST. Compound Interest Certificates issued, payable on demand. Accounts strictly private and confidential. Deposits paid on DEMAND, with interest due. Bank hours from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M., daily, and Mondays and Saturdays until 8 P. M.

SEND FOR CIRCULAR. SAM'L L. HARRIS, Manager.

JOHN J. ZUILLE, Cashier.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK.

No. 185 Chatham-square and No. 2 New Bowery, New-York.

DEPOSITS made on or before APRIL 1 will date interest from that day.

Interest will be computed quarterly on sums of One Dollar and upward.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK.

Nos. 396 and 398 Canal-st., corner Laight.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ON $5 to $5,000.

ASSETS, $10,512,396 10.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

CARRIAGES, &C., FOR SALE.

A gentleman about leaving for Europe offers for sale his various carriages of the most substantial character, consisting of a

BAROUCHE,
ROCKAWAY,
PARK PHAETON
AND PONY PHAETON,

which can be examined and are for sale at the Private Stable, No. 123 West 38th-st.

A.—ELEGANT CLARENCE, ONE coach, one six-seat Rockaway, one coupe, four and six-seat park phaetons, four-wheel dog-cart, two-wheel gig, suitable for a doctor; one top buggy wagon; also, one set of single and one set of double harness, all best makers, and used by a private family. Apply to M. CURLEY, Nos. 109, 111 and 113 East 24th-st., near 4th-av.

CARRIAGES, &c., FOR SALE.—A GENTLEMAN about leaving for Europe, offers for sale his various carriages, of the most substantial character, consisting of a barouche, rockaway, park phaeton and pony phaeton, which can be examined and are for sale at the private stable, 123 West 38th-st.

CARRIAGES, SECOND-HAND TOP wagons, light trotting wagons, doctors' phaetons, &c.; also, a six-seat Germantown rockaway, admirably adapted for depot hacking, and twice low. At R. M. STIVERS' Carriage Manufactory, Nos. 144 to 152 East 31st-st.

PRIVATE STABLE TO LET—NO. 1,364 Broadway, between 36th and 37th sts. Rent $1,000 per annum. Owner's residence, No. 19 East 40th-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

ST. CHARLES HOTEL, NEW-YORK, EUROPEAN PLAN.

No. 649 Broadway, corner of Bleecker-st. Good single rooms from $4 to $7 per week. Hotel reconstructed.

GEO. E. & L. LELAND, Proprietors.

NO. 100 WEST 39TH-ST.—TO RENT—Pleasant furnished rooms, with full or partial board, to gentleman and wife or single gentleman; house has all modern improvements; references exchanged.

NO. 69 MADISON-AV., BETWEEN 27th and 28th sts.—A suite of front rooms, on the second floor, with board, at a moderate price, for remainder of the season. House and locality unexceptionable.

NO. 53 WEST 19TH-ST.—BETWEEN 5th and 6th avs.; handsomely-furnished rooms, en suite or singly; first-class board, or private table; also day boarders.

ROBINSON'S, NO. 15 EAST 16TH-ST., BETWEEN Broadway and 5th-av.—New and magnificently furnished rooms en suite or singly, with or without board.

NO. 42 WEST 15TH-ST., BETWEEN 5TH and 6th avs.—Rooms with board to families or parties of single gentlemen; no May moving; reference required.

BOARD, WITH SINGLE ROOM, OR elegantly furnished suite, near 42d-st. and 5th-av. Address M. M., Times Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st.

NO. 133 EAST 17TH-ST., NEAR IRVING-PLACE.—One or two pleasant rooms to let, with board, in a private family; opportunities for learning and speaking French; references required.

NO. 98 WEST 12TH-ST.—A FEW DOORS west of 6th-av., with board, pleasant rooms for family or party of gentlemen; also, single rooms; house first-class; reference given.

TO RENT—NEAR 5TH-AV., IN A SMALL family, a second floor, handsomely furnished, and with private table; terms moderate. Apply to H. R. DREW, No. 155 5th-av.

A FEW NICELY-FURNISHED ROOMS to let in a brown-stone house, cosy and comfortable, with conveniences for housekeeping; all modern improvements; terms low. No. 409 West 23d-st.

NO. 130 WEST 22D-ST.—A HANDSOME furnished room on second floor front, to let to two gentlemen or gentleman and wife, with or without board; hot and cold water.

A LARGE, HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED room, suitable for one or two gentlemen; also, small room, $2 50. 224 2d-av., near 14th-st.

A PLEASANT FRONT ROOM, WITH alcove, to let, with or without board. Apply at No. 163 East 34th-st.

NO. 345 WEST 21ST-ST.—A LARGE room on second floor, for gentleman and wife, and two rooms for single gentlemen; table first class.

A PHYSICIAN'S OFFICE AND, IF DESIRED, parlor and bedroom in an English-basement house, to rent, furnished. Call at 247 Lexington-av.

NO. 161 WEST 22D-ST.—A SUITE OF five rooms, nicely furnished, for house-keeping; also single rooms. No moving in May.

TWO PLEASANTLY-FURNISHED hall rooms to let, in a private family, to gentlemen only. Inquire at No. 113 East 22d-st., near 4th-av.

NO. 35 EAST 22D-ST., NEAR BROADWAY.—Desirable furnished rooms, with board, en suite or singly; references exchanged.

NO. 41 EAST 19TH-ST.—FURNISHED rooms to let, with board; references given and required.

NO. 4 EAST 18TH-ST., ONE DOOR FROM 5TH-AV.—Suites of rooms to let.

COUNTRY BOARD.

SUMMER BOARDERS RECEIVED MAY 1; references, former guests. ROBT. C. FLACK, Stamford, Conn.

SUMMER RESORTS.

SUMMER RESORTS—THE MONTOWESE HOUSE and Double Beach House, at Branford, Conn., will open June 1. For terms apply at No. 27 West 16th-st., for ten days. WM. BRYAN, Jr., Proprietor.

BOARD WANTED.

A GENTLEMAN AND NIECE WISH two furnished rooms in a private family, about 1st of April, on third or fourth floor, east of [illegible], not below 14th-st. nor above 30th-st., from 5th to 7th-av.; terms $100 per month; references given and required; will be permanent, if suited. Address G. B., Box No. 2,061 Post-office.

COAL.

GEO. W. PECK,
Broker and Dealer
IN ALL KINDS OF
AMERICAN AND FOREIGN COAL.
NO. 36 PINE-ST.

Orders for Coal for GAS, STEAM, MANUFACTURING and DOMESTIC uses, promptly filled, at the lowest market prices.

BEST LEHIGH AND LOCUST MOUNTAIN Coal—Stove, Egg, and Furnace, $6 per ton of 2,000 lbs.; Nut, $5 50; screened and delivered.

THOS. STOKES, corner 22d-st. and 10th-av.

DIVIDENDS.

No. 53 EXCHANGE-PLACE, March 15, 1872.

THE INTEREST DUE APRIL 1, proximo, on bonds of the Oregon and California Railroad Company, will be paid at our office on and after that date.

DREXEL, MORGAN & CO.

INSURANCE.

STUYVESANT FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, }
NO. 123 BOWERY AND NO. 206 BROADWAY, }
NEW-YORK, March 15, 1872. }

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF this Company, held the 14th inst., the following gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year:

S. P. PATTERSON,
SAMUEL WILLETS,
ADAM W. SPIES,
C. L. EVERITT,
CHARLES J. DODGE,
CLARKSON CROLIUS,
DENTON PEARSALL,
HENRY SHIELDS,
B. W. FLOYD,
A. STEWART BLACK,
D. HENNESSY,
C. B. TIMPSON,
AARON HARDMAN,
JESSE A. MARSHALL,
WILLIAM LAIMBEER,
TIMOTHY BRENNAN,
SAMUEL WEEKS, Jr.,
JAMES L. STEWART,
GEORGE CARLISLE,
NELSON SAMMIS,
JOHN D. LAWSON,
WILLIAM R. SINEY,
R. R. STUYVESANT,
CHAS. L. STICKNEY,
T. A. HOWE.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board, S. P. PATTERSON was re-elected President, and SAMUEL WILLETS, Vice-President, for the ensuing year.

GEO. R. RHOADS, Secretary.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.

Commencing on Monday, Nov. 13, 1871. Through Trains will leave from New Depot, 4th-av. and 42d-st.

8:00 A. M., Chicago and Montreal Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester and St. Albans.

10:30 A. M., Special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Buffalo and Niagara Falls.

10:45 A. M., Northern and Western Express.

3:40 P. M., Special Troy Express on Saturdays.

4:00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping cars from New-York to St. Albans.

6:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping-cars for Watertown, Oswego and Canandaigua.

8:00 P. M., Pacific Express, with sleeping-cars for Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls; also, for Chicago via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads; and for St. Louis via Toledo. Leaves on Sundays at 6 P. M.

11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping-cars for Troy and Albany.

All local trains running north of Yonkers, leave from new depot. Yonkers Special Trains from 30th-st., west side, as heretofore.

C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.

On and after MONDAY, Oct. 23, 1871, trains will leave James-slip as follows:

8:30 A. M. Greenport mail train.
10:30 A. M. Roslyn, Glen Cove, Locust Valley, Huntington and Northport. Pass trains.
3:00 P. M. Riverhead and Sag Harbor Express, (through to Greenport on Saturdays.)
4:30 P. M. Express trains for Roslyn, Glen Cove, Locust Valley, Huntington and Northport.
5:30 P. M. Northport way-train.

All trains connect at Branch for Hempstead.

Sunday trains for Huntington, Northport, Roslyn, Glen Cove and Locust Valley leave Hunter's Point at 9:30 A. M. and 6 P. M.

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE,

Corner of 8th-av. and 23d-st.

JOHN F. COLE..........Sole Lessee and Manager

MONDAY EVENING, MARCH 18, 1872,

First night of Joseph C. Foster's GRAND SPECTACULAR DRAMA, in four acts, entitled

LALLA ROOKH!!!
LALLA ROOKH!! LALLA ROOKH!!
LALLA ROOKH!! LALLA ROOKH!!
LALLA ROOKH!!!
THE PEARL OF INDIA!!

THE BEAUTIFUL SCENERY BY RICHARD MARSTON, JOSEPH SCHELL, GEORGE DAYTON and assistants.

THE SUPERB COSTUMES by Miss ADA FOSTER and assistants.

THE NOVEL ACCESSORIES and INGENIOUS MECHANISM by SAMUEL WALLIS and assistants.

THE MAGNIFICENT PROPERTIES and APPOINTMENTS by Messrs. JOSEPH C. FOSTER & CO.

THE DELIGHTFUL MUSIC composed and arranged by H. TISSINGTON, leader of the AUGMENTED ORCHESTRA.

THE GRAND BALLETS arranged by and under the direction E. VON HAMME, Maître de Ballet.

CALCIUM EFFECTS by JOHN WEATHERSPOON.

The piece produced under the immediate supervision of the author and I. J. VINCENT, Stage Manager.

PREMIERE DANSEUSES,
Mlle. DE ROSA,
Mlle. ALBERTINA,
Mlle. LUISA MAZZERI,
Mlle. LUSUARDI.

Miss G. SCHROTTER, A. SCHROTTER, JOSEPHINE STRUDEL, KATARINA, MARIE, ELISE and WALDAN.

DRAMATIS PERSONÆ.

[illegible], Gheber of the Desert...Mr. J. B. Studley
Aliris, King of Bucharia, disguised as Feramorz, a Minstrel..........Mr. Geo. [illegible]
Aurungzebe, Emperor of the Indies....Mr. J. R. Healy
Clip Clap, Crier of Delhi..........Mr. M. W. Fiske
Fadladeen, a Grand Chamberlain, Mr. Theo. E. Morris
Pungo..........Mr. J. J. Rainey

Rajahs, Sepoys, Fakirs, Fire Worshipers, Ghebers, Banner Bearers, Zodiac Bearers, Children, Hindoos, &c., &c.

Lalla Rookh, the Pearl of India....Miss Edith Challis
Pinion, Lalla Rookh's favorite Page (with songs and duet, with Liskar)..........Miss Susan Galton
Liskar, Clip Clap's sister (with songs and duet with Pinion)..........Miss Emma Cline

Ladies of the Harem, Bayaderes, Slaves, Arab Dancers, Chinese, Dancers, &c., &c., &c.

SYNOPSIS OF SCENERY AND INCIDENTS.

Act I.—Interior of the Temple of the Sun....Marston
THE MAGIC STEED.
The Palace of the Emperor Aurungzebe..........Dayton
ARAB BALLET.
Mlles. ALBERTINA, LOUISE MAZZERI, LUSUARDI and FULL CORPS.
GLITTERING PROCESSION.
Act II.—The Lake of Pearls..........Marston
GRAND CACHMERE BALLET.
Mlle. DE ROSA.
Mlles. ALBERTINA, L. MAZZERI, LUSUARDI, coryphees and fifty danseuses.
THE TEST AND RESULT.
TRIUMPH OF TRUTH.
Act III.—The Illuminated Cedar Grove......Schell
THE FEAST OF LANTERNS.
CHINESE FESTIVAL,
by Mlles. Albertina, L. Mazzeri, Lusuardi, full corps and Celestial children in a brilliant and enchanting fete.
Act IV.—Grand View of the City of Bucharia, Marston, Dayton and Assistants
GRAND PROCESSION.
GRAND TABLEAU, BY MARSTON, entitled THE FIRE GEM OF SILVER SETTING.

SEATS CAN BE SECURED TEN DAYS IN ADVANCE.

LINA EDWIN'S THEATRE.

NO. 720 BROADWAY.

Last week of the popular author and actor, ALBERT W. AIKEN, and the famous play of city life, THE WITCHES OF NEW-YORK. Orchestra, $1; circle, 75c.; balcony, 50c.; gallery, 25c.; matinee Wednesday and Saturday afternoons, 25c., 50c. and 75c.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.

14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.

L. B. LENT..........Director

Matinees WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 2½.

EVERY EVENING AT 8.

FOURTH AND LAST WEEK OF THE ROMANTIC FAIRY SPECTACLE OF CINDERELLA!

WITH ITS FELICITOUS SCENES OF GAYETY AND PICTURESQUE FEATURES.

SIXTY BEAUTIFUL CHILDREN
In a charming medley of splendors.

THE GRAND PAGEANT OF CINDERELLA
Will conclude a superb exhibition of
EQUESTRIAN AND ACROBATIC FEATS BY THE MOST COMPLETE CIRCUS TROUPE OF STAR PERFORMERS THAT THE WORLD CAN PRODUCE.

METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART.

The temporary Gallery of the Museum, No. 681 5th-av., is open daily, except Sunday and Monday, from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M., and on MONDAY EVENINGS, from 7 to 10.

Admission for the present is confined to holders of tickets, which are placed at the disposal of all subscribers, but which can also be obtained on written application to the Honorary Superintendent at the Museum, or at his office, No. 34 East 23d-st.

TO LET—THE NEW-YORK ACADEMY OF Music, for Summer season, from May to October, for musical or dramatic representations. Apply on the premises.

JARLEY'S WAX-WORKS, AT ASSOCIATION HALL, WEDNESDAY, March 20.

LOAN OFFICES.

NO. 1,191 BROADWAY, AT H. R. MELVILLE'S coral and jewelry store, cash advanced on diamonds, jewelry, watches, laces and shawls. Desk in rear of store, No. 1,191 Broadway, between 28th and 29th sts.

AT HYMAN'S, NO. 403 BROADWAY, CORNER OF BOND-ST.—Liberal advances made on diamonds and watches, silver-ware, &c., or will pay the highest market price for the same.

MONEY LOANED ON DIAMONDS, watches, jewelry and silver-ware; and the same bought by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 841 Broadway, near 14th-st.; private office 10 East 13th-st., near Broadway.

AUCTION SALES.

ALLEN B. MINER, Auctioneer—Sales-rooms No. 95 Chambers-st. and No. 77 Reade-st.

BY ALLEN B. MINER & BROTHERS,
WEDNESDAY, March 20,
At 11 o'clock, at our sales-room,
NO. 95 CHAMBERS AND NO. 77 READE STS.,
And continuing each day until all is sold,
TRUSTEE'S SALE,
By order of E. W. Burr, Trustee,
Of a very large and important stock of the most
VALUABLE DIAMONDS AND OTHER PRECIOUS STONES, MOUNTED IN 18-CARAT GOLD,

comprising in its entirety the finest assortment ever offered at auction in this City, all of which is of the latest and most elegant styles and designs, having been manufactured expressly for first-class City trade, embracing

NECKLACES, BRACELETS, EAR-RINGS, CLUSTERS,
SOLITAIRES AND PENDANT CLUSTER, SOLITAIRE AND HOOP-RINGS, BROOCHES, SCARF-PINS, STUDS, SLEEVE-BUTTONS, &c., &c.,

all of the finest cut and water of old and new mine stones, together with a variety of other first-class jewelry.

THIS STOCK INVOICES OVER $60,000 COST, and will be sold without reserve, by order of trustee, as above.

Also, A GENTLEMAN'S SPORTING EQUIPMENT, immediately after the diamonds.

Comprising AN OUTFIT FOR BOTH FIELD AND PISCATORIAL SPORTS, unequaled in this country.

Embracing a number of the very finest BREECH-LOADING GUNS and RIFLES, by the most celebrated English makers; all made to order for the present owner, regardless of expense; also, BASS, TROUT and SALMON RODS, Reels, Lines and other fishing implements.

Also, a number of fine LANDSCAPES and SPORTING PICTURES, by the late

J. H. CAFFERTY, N. A.,

and other artists, all of which will be sold positively without reserve, as the owner is about leaving for Europe.

The above can be examined at our sales-room, MONDAY, 18th, and TUESDAY, 19th inst., from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M., with catalogues.

S. DINGEE, Auctioneer.

LARGE AND ATTRACTIVE AUCTION SALE OF MAGNIFICENT FURNITURE, &c., to close a Furniture and Bedding Warehouse.

S. DINGEE & CO., Auctioneers,
Will sell on WEDNESDAY, March 20, 1872,

At their sales-rooms, Nos. 237, 239 and 241 4th-av., corner 25th-st., commencing at 11 o'clock A. M., an extensive assortment of elegant walnut and rose-wood furniture, in satin and reps, consisting of complete parlor, library, dining-room and chamber suites. Also, hair, husk and straw mattresses, palliasses, bedding, &c., being the entire stock of a wholesale warehouse about closing business. Also, household furniture, pianos, carpets, &c., removed to the sales-rooms for convenience of sale, from a private residence. Catalogues ready on Tuesday, 19th inst., when the furniture may be inspected. S. DINGEE & CO., Auctioneers,

Nos. 237, 239 and 241 4th-av., corner 25th-st.

HENRY WILKINS, Auctioneer.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AT AUCTION.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, March 19, 1872, at the private residence No. 69 West 12th-st., the entire furniture contained in said house, consisting of rosewood piano-forte, gilt-frame mantel mirrors, marble-top centre tables, lace curtains, lambrequins, black-walnut parlor suits, figured-reps, rosewood arm-chairs, mahogany bedsteads, black-walnut dressing bureaus, black-walnut rockers and side chairs, lounges, engravings, mattresses, palliasses, bolsters, pillows, velvet and Brussels carpets, oil-cloths, together with an assortment of kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence. Catalogues at No. 3 Pine-st.

FINE BOOKS AT AUCTION.

Clinton Hall Book-sale Rooms, Astor-place. GEO. A. LEAVITT & CO., Auctioneers, MONDAY EVENING, March 18, at 7½ o'clock, sale of an important collection of books, comprising a very choice assortment of ILLUSTRATED AND STANDARD WORKS of the best English editions, many in elegant bindings. Also rare books relating to America. Catalogues ready. Books on exhibition.

JACOB BOGART, Auctioneer.

RECEIVER'S SALE.—JACOB BOGART, Auctioneer, will sell THIS DAY, March 18, at 11 o'clock, on the premises, No. 325 4th-av., corner 24th-st., the stock and fixtures of a liquor-store, consisting of bar-counter, liquors, glass-ware, beer pump, &c.

ELI SINK, Receiver.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.

BY BROWN & SECCOMB.—TUESDAY, March 19, at 11 o'clock, within their store:

FRESH MALAGA LEMONS—400 boxes fresh Malaga Lemons.

CURRANTS—75 barrels Currants, stained.

STEAMBOATS.

TO BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon, Sundays excepted.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with road.

AMUSEMENTS.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. BOOTH.

In consequence of Mr. Booth's annual engagement in Philadelphia, commencing on March 25, he will be compelled to withdraw for a few weeks. The management is, therefore, compelled to announce this as the

LAST WEEK
of the present engagement of Mr.
EDWIN BOOTH,
who will appear on
MONDAY AND TUESDAY EVENINGS,
and SATURDAY MATINEE,
(First time in New-York in nine years,)
as SIR EDWARD MORTIMER,
In Colman's sterling play of
THE IRON CHEST,
and on
WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY,
FRIDAY and SATURDAY,
as BERTUCCIO,
In Tom Taylor's Tragedy of
THE FOOL'S REVENGE.

LAST BOOTH MATINEE
On SATURDAY, at 1½ o'clock.
Mr. BOOTH.....as.....Sir EDWARD MORTIMER

Box-book open six days in advance at the Theatre; also at Ditson's music-store, No. 711 Broadway.

On MONDAY NEXT, March 25,
Miss CARLOTTA LE CLERCQ,
as ROSALIND, in AS YOU LIKE IT.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. LE CLERCQ.

SPECIAL.—The management takes pleasure in announcing the engagement of the charming and accomplished artiste,

Miss CARLOTTA LE CLERCQ,
who will make her first appearance at this Theatre,
On MONDAY NEXT, March 25,
as ROSALIND,
In Shakespeare's brilliant comedy of
AS YOU LIKE IT.

Miss LE CLERCQ will be supported by Mr. F. C. BANGS, Mr. D. W. WALLER and the full resources of the company.

Box-book now open.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.

TIME HAS TRIED IT!
The public has given a verdict of approval on
G. L. FOX'S HUMPTY DUMPTY.
242D TIME.

FOX'S FUN
The Martens.
300th time of FOX as Humpty
The Wilsons.
HUMPTY DUMPTY.
The KIRALFYS.
FOX'S FUN
242D TIME.

Matinees WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS at 2.
SECURE YOUR SEATS.

STEINWAY HALL—MONDAY.

MISS ANNA MEHLIG
Will give her third and
POSITIVELY LAST
MATINEE PIANO-FORTE RECITAL,
Prior to her departure for the West and California,
on MONDAY, March 18.

Doors open at [illegible]. Recital at [illegible].

NOTICE.—Owing to the crowded attendance on Wednesday last, the large hall will be used again on this occasion. The programme will include the most recherché piano-forte gems from the works of

BEETHOVEN, HAYDN, SCHUBERT,
MENDELSSOHN, SCHUMAN, CHOPIN,
SEELING, WAGNER and LISZT.

Admission tickets, $1 50 each. Can be obtained at the music-stores of G. Schirmer, Schuberth's, Ditson's, Jordan's and Martens's, Broadway; W. A. Pond & Co.'s, Union-square; the Theatre Ticket-office, No. 114 Broadway, and at Steinway Hall.

LAUGHING GAS.

Dr. COLTON will give the twelfth lecture and exhibition

AT THE COOPER INSTITUTE,
MONDAY EVENING, MARCH 18.

Besides the Laughing Gas, all the Philosophical Experiments will be repeated.

Tickets 10 cents. Doors open at 7. Commence at 8 o'clock.

STEINWAY HALL.

GRAND CONCERT.
Miss FRANCINI.
TUESDAY, March 19, at 8 o'clock.

JARLEY'S WAX-WORKS, AT ASSOCIATION HALL, WEDNESDAY, March 20.

THE VETERAN—THOS. BAKER'S NEW polka, played at Wallack's Theatre, 50 cents; "Elfie Waltz," by THOS. BAKER, 50 cents; "Mandolinata Waltz," by OPERTI, 60c.; "Majorie's Almanac," sung by Mrs. MOULTON, 40 cents. Copies mailed.

WM. A. POND & CO., No. 547 Broadway.
Branch store, No. 39 Union-square, New-York.

THE WELL-KNOWN BILLIARD-ROOM at No. 851 6th-av., having been thoroughly renovated will be formally opened on TUESDAY EVENING, March 19, on which occasion Dudley Kavanagh and other well-known experts, will give fine exhibitions of their skill with the cue.

AMAS A. WRIGHT, Proprietor.

HENRY SCHROEDER'S COMPOSITION for the piano and the voice can be had at the American Music Publishing Company, No. 211 4th-av. A charming song, just published, "Among Flowers I'd Love to Dwell," meets with great success. Mailed on receipt of fifty cents.

MARBLE MANTELS, MONUMENTS and floor tiling. FISHER & BIRD, Nos. 97 and 103 East Houston-st.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK.—EDWARD F. BROWN, as Trustee of the trust created by the last will and testament of WILLIAM R. VAN VOORHIS, deceased, plaintiff, against HANNAH VAN WYCK, Rachel A. Rapalje, wife of Sylvanus Rapalje, Sylvanus Rapalje, Cornelius W. Van Voorhis, Maria L. Van Voorhis, in her individual character, and also as executrix of and trustee of the trust created by the last will and testament of Elias W. Van Voorhis, deceased, Elias W. Van Voorhis, Jr., in his individual character, and also as executor of and trustee of the trust created by the last will and testament of Elias W. Van Voorhis, deceased, Rachel Van Voorhis, Sarah A. Brinsmall, (wife of John C. Brinsmall,) Elias William Van Voorhis, Ella Van Voorhis, Margaret E. Adriance, in her individual character, and also as executrix of the last will and testament of Isaac Adriance, deceased, Adriana Bonney, in her individual character, and also as administratrix of the goods, chattels and credits of Benjamin W. Bonney, deceased, Eleanor Brown, wife of the plaintiff, Adriana R. Bonney, Benjamin West Bonney, Susan R. Bonney, Alfred Bonney, Jeromus R. Bonney, Elvira B. Bonney, Georgiana De Windt, (wife of Arthur De Windt,) Julia Davies, (wife of Henry E. Davies, Jr.,) and Egbert K. Van Beuren, Catherine M. Van Voorhis, wife of the said Cornelius W. Van Voorhis, the said Arthur De Windt and the said Henry E. Davies, Jr., defendants. Summons for relief.—To the defendants above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the amended complaint in the above-entitled action, of which a copy is herewith served upon you, and which complaint was filed on the 10th day of February, 1872, in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the New-York County Court-house, in the City of New-York, in the State of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, at No. 5 Dey-street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York City, Feb'y 10, 1872.

STEWART RAPALJE, Plaintiff's Attorney,
No. 5 Dey-street, New-York City.

f19-law6wM*

UPON THE PETITION OF THE Averill Chemical Paint Company, dated March 14, 1872, by which it appears that they are the owners of certain premises situate on the southerly side of Water-street, between Bridge and Gold streets, in the City of Brooklyn, and described with other property adjoining in a certain mortgage made by Samuel R. Marshall and Rachel, his wife, to the Merchant's Fire Insurance Company, to secure the sum of twenty-five hundred dollars, dated June 15, 1827, and recorded in the Kings County Register's office, in Liber 15 of Mortgages, page 72, June 16, 1827. That said mortgage has been duly paid, but has never been discharged of record; that said mortgagee, the Merchant's Fire Insurance Company, then doing business is dead, having ceased doing business more than thirty-five years since, to wit: in the year 1836, that their business matters were settled and wound up by receivers, now also long since deceased; that said mortgage has never been assigned or transferred. Now, on motion of George H. Grannis, attorney for said petitioner, it is ordered that all persons interested therein show cause before me, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court aforesaid, at a Special Term thereof, to be held at the County Court-house, in the City of Brooklyn, on the 1st day of April, A. D. 1872, at the opening of the Court on that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, why the prayer of the said petitioners should not be granted, and such mortgage be discharged of record, pursuant to the act of the Legislature of the State of New-York, entitled "An act to authorize the discharge of mortgages in certain cases," passed April 19, 1862. And it is further ordered, that this order be published once a week for two weeks, in the New-York Times, a newspaper published in the City of New-York.—Dated March 15, 1872.

Mh18-law2wM J. W. GILBERT.

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY of New-York.—JAMES WARDEN and JAMES A. MERRITT, plaintiffs, against E. F. PHILIPS and BURGWYN MAITLAND, defendants.—Summons for a money demand on contract.—(Com. not Ser.)—To the above named defendants, and each of them: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the County Court-house in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint, on the subscribers at their office, No. 59 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of twenty-five hundred dollars, ($2,500,) with interest from the 15th day of January, 1872, besides the costs and disbursements of this action.

STICKNEY, WHIPPLE & HALL,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys, No. 59 Wall-st.

The complaint herein was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York on the 16th day of February, 1872.

STICKNEY, WHIPPLE & HALL,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

f19-law6wM*

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS FOR the City and County of New-York.—THOMAS STILLMAN, Plaintiff, against JOSEPHINE F. DRAKE, Louise P. Bates, William H. Bates, Nelson C. Trowbridge, James Hale, Trustee of Eveline F. Trowbridge, and John W. Crump, Defendants.—Summons for Relief, (Com. not Ser.)—To the defendants above named: You are hereby summoned, and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas, at the Court-house, in the City of New-York, on the 11th day of December, 1871, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint, on the subscribers at their office, No. 30 Pine-street, New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.

NICOLL, THURSTON & ANNAN,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.

f26-law6wM

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY. FAUST. MLLE. NILSSON.

Free list suspended, with exception of the press. No application for free tickets attended to.

LAST THREE NIGHTS OF
Mlle. CHRISTINA NILSSON
and the
STRAKOSCH ITALIAN OPERA COMPANY.

MONDAY, March 18—FAUST, last time.
WEDNESDAY, March 20—MIGNON, last time.
FRIDAY, March 22—LAST NIGHT.
SATURDAY, March 23, at 1½ P. M.—GRAND NILSSON MATINEE.

Seats now at Academy; also, 701 and 845 Broadway. Steinway's Pianos used by this Company.

WALLACK'S.

EVERY EVENING UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE, Mr. Lester Wallack's celebrated drama, in six tableaux,

THE VETERAN.

"The Veteran," as we predicted in anticipation of the production, has proved one of the most successful dramas ever brought out, even at Wallack's, splendid as is its roll of dramatic victories. It would be hard to speak too highly of the perfect smoothness and ease with which the piece now runs. Each character has been cast with admirable regard to the individual capacity and peculiarities of the player. We have already spoken at length to [illegible] of the elegance of the setting and mounting, and can only repeat what we said then. The last tableaux is a chef d'oeuvre of startling incident and skillful blending of color and costume. "The Veteran" will, doubtless, run to the end of the season; but we recommend our readers to go there at once, as the piece will well bear seeing twice or thrice.—*Extract from New-York Herald.*

Box-book open from 8 A. M. to 4 P. M.

Due notice will be given of the reappearance of Mr. Chas. Mathews, Mr. J. H. Stoddart, and Miss Plessy Mordaunt.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.

MONDAY, March 18, 200th and last time of DIVORCE. Benefit of Mr. D. H. HARKINS.
TUESDAY, March 19, OLD HEADS AND YOUNG HEARTS. (Only time.)
WEDNESDAY, March 20, FERNANDE!
Benefit of Miss FANNY MORANT.
THURSDAY, March 21, Only time of
WIVES AS THEY WERE.
FRIDAY, March 22, (First time in many years.)
THE PROVOKED HUSBAND.
SATURDAY MATINEE, March 23,
THE PROVOKED HUSBAND. (Last time.)
SATURDAY EVENING, March 23,
LONDON ASSURANCE.
MONDAY, March 25,
FROU FROU!

IN ACTIVE REHEARSAL,
AN EXTRAORDINARY PARISIAN SENSATION
Bearing the singular and significant title of
ARTICLE 47.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.

S. W. BUTLER..........MANAGER

NOW READY, THE GREAT BURLESQUE,
ERNANI;
OR, THE HORNS OF A DILEMMA.

Mr. GEORGE ATKINS, Miss MINNIE JACKSON, Miss ANNIE WOOD, Miss JENNIE KIMBALL, Miss S. A. FREEMAN, in the principal characters.

THE GREAT HERNANDEZ TROUPE.
ANTONIO HERNANDEZ, YOUNG AMERICA,
Mlle. IDA DE SOYER.
ARTHUR HERNANDEZ, J. LEONARD.
MUNROE, THE MARVEL,
in his Magic Changes and Popular Songs; making ten distinct changes in presence of the audience.

ALL THE FAVORITES STILL RETAINED.
MATINEES WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 2.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

LAST NIGHTS OF LA BELLE SAUVAGE.
MRS. JOHN WOOD
and her celebrated
LONDON BURLESQUE COMPANY,
with
MR. MARK SMITH.
LA BELLE SAUVAGE.
With entire new scenery.

H. R. H. Princess Pocahontas...Mrs. JOHN WOOD
H. I. M. King Powhattan..........Mr. MARK SMITH

For full cast, scenery, dances, &c., see small bills.

Previous to the Burlesque,
A FAVORITE COMEDIETTA.

POCAHONTAS MATINEE SATURDAY AT 2.

ST. JAMES THEATRE.

28TH-ST AND BROADWAY.

MONDAY, March 18, LAST WEEK BUT ONE OF Mr. MACKAYE'S DRAMATIC SEASON.

REVIVAL. REVIVAL. REVIVAL.

FOR SIX NIGHTS AND ONE MATINEE,	FOR SIX NIGHTS AND ONE MATINEE,

Of the thrilling Play in Five Acts of
MONALDI. MONALDI.

MONALDI..........Mr. MACKAYE
ROSALIA LANDI..........Miss GRISWOLD

SUPPORTED BY A POWERFUL CAST.
SATURDAY, March 23, 2 P. M.,
ONLY MONALDI MATINEE.

Box Office open from 10 A. M. until 3 P. M.

WOOD'S MUSEUM. WOOD'S.

DOUBLE ATTRACTIONS.

TODAY AT 2 New Burlesque of LUNA; OR, THE BOY WHO CRIED FOR THE MOON, and A BULL IN A CHINA SHOP.	THIS EVENING AT 8 Moral Sensational Drama, WORKING MEN OF NEW-YORK. NEW SCENERY, Machinery and Effects.

On exhibition all day, "BARNUM'S CANNIBALS."

DAN BRYANT'S, 23D-ST.

CROWDED NIGHTLY
with fashionable and delighted
AUDIENCES.
EVERY EVENING AT EIGHT.

PALETTE.

NO. 128 2D-AV., NEAR 8TH-ST.,
GENERAL MEETING,
MARCH 18.

TO CHURCH COMMITTEES.—SAVE time, trouble and expense, if you desire good organists or singers. Apply to the American Musical Agency, No. 811 4th-av.

THE NINTH ANNUAL COMMENCEMENT of the NEW-YORK MEDICAL COLLEGE FOR WOMEN will be held at Association Hall, THURSDAY EVENING, March 21, at 8 o'clock.

JARLEY'S WAX-WORKS, AT ASSOCIATION HALL, WEDNESDAY, March 20.

LECTURES.

DR. LORD.
AT ASSOCIATION HALL, MONDAY AT 8.
THE CRUSADES.

REV. E. F. BURR, D. D., WILL DELIVER the last lecture of the course, on *The Latest Astronomy Against the later Forms of Atheism*, at Association Hall, MONDAY EVENING, 18th inst., at 8 o'clock. Tickets 50 cents, at Randolph's and Carter & Brother, Broadway, and Tract Society, corner of 4th-av. and 23d-st.

COURSE OF AFTERNOON LECTURES AT RUTGERS FEMALE COLLEGE.—Seventh lecture, TUESDAY, March 19, at 4 o'clock, by Dr. GEORGE W. SAMSON, President of the College, on the *Suez Canal and Routes of the India Trade.* Proceeds for the benefit of the College.

MEETINGS.

AMERICAN GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY, Cooper Institute, second floor, east side.—On TUESDAY, March 19, 1872, at 8 o'clock P. M., the regular monthly meeting will be held. Rev. MYTTON MAURY will read a paper on *Martin Behaim's Globe and Its Influence upon Geographical Science.*

Dr. E. R. STRAZNICKY, Recording Secretary.

MUSICAL.

A GREAT OFFER!!

HORACE WATERS, 481 BROADWAY, N. Y., will dispose of ONE HUNDRED PIANOS, MELODEONS and ORGANS of six first-class makers, including Waters', at EXTREMELY LOW PRICES FOR CASH DURING THIS MONTH, or will take from $4 to $15 monthly until paid; to let, and rent applied if purchased. New 7-octave pianos, carved legs and all modern improvements, warranted for six years, for $275 cash. A new kind of PARLOR ORGAN, the most beautiful style and perfect tone ever made, now on exhibition at 481 Broadway.

AT HAINES BROS.', NO. 27 UNION-SQUARE, A fine assortment of first-class PIANO-FORTES. At very low prices. PIANOS on installments, and one second-hand PIANO very low, good as new.

A LARGE STOCK OF PIANOS, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT, to rent or sell cheap. Rent allowed on purchase. Call at M. M. MERRELL'S, No. 8 Union-square. (No. 165 4th-av.)

AT JOHN MAHON'S, Nos. 314 and 316 East 39th-st., you can get the best and cheapest first-class Piano in the City. Also, good second-hand Pianos for sale or to rent.

A FOUR ROUND-CORNER 7⅓ OCTAVE rose-wood piano, carved legs, serpentine molding, iron plate, patent agraffe; made to order; best City makers; warranted five years; used six months; cost $875, for $300; parlor and bedroom suites, carpets, &c., less than half cost, at private residence, No. 120 West 22d-st.

HALLETT, DAVIS & CO.—GRAND and square pianos and New-York pianos cheap; some very fine second-hand pianos for $90, $125, $150 and $200; new pianos and organs to let and rent applied on purchase. T. S. BERRY & CO., No. 759 Broadway, corner 10th-st.

PIANO-FORTE INSTRUCTION.—A young lady from London, England, of superior musical attainments and a brilliant player, wishes a few more pupils; terms moderate; concerts attended. Apply to ANNIE E. HARRIS, No. 218 73d-st., near 3d-av.

STEINWAY PIANO—SEVEN OCTAVE, every improvement; cost $700; at a bargain; beautiful pianos only $100. J. BIDDLE, No. 10 Amity-st., near Broadway.

TEN SECOND-HAND PIANOS, MELODEONS and organs to rent until the rent money pays for the instrument. Call and see them, at WATERS, No. 481 Broadway.

$150.—BEAUTIFUL ROSE-WOOD 7-octave piano, carved legs, overstrung, every improvement; installments taken; pianos to rent, applied if purchased. CABLE'S, No. 190 3d-av.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &C.

MARION
U. S. WATCH CO. (GILES, WALES & CO.)
WATCHES

Best in the world. Ask your Jeweller to see them.

For Sale by all First-class Dealers.
WHOLESALE ROOMS,
GILES, WALES & CO. 13 Maiden Lane. New York.

THE CROTON.

Possibility of a Water Famine Next Summer.

What a Visit to the Lake Revealed—Condition of Croton Dam and Lake—The Drainage of Lakes Mahopac, Gilead and Carmel a Necessity.

With a view to ascertain the opinions of residents in the vicinity of Croton Lake, upon the subjects presented in the subjoined communication of Chief Engineer Tracy, a reporter of the Times visited the lake yesterday. Almost the first fact encountered was that Hon. James Hunted, of gravel notoriety, is engaged, with the aid of Commissioner Van Nort, in making a political plaything of this most vital interest of New-York. When Wm. M. Tweed took charge of the Croton Department, his wonderful ability in quartering his henchmen upon the public purse was displayed to a limited extent, in the appointment of two inspectors of Croton Lake, when it had got along tolerably well without any for thirty years. But as the population upon its shores increased, there was so much more danger that filth and refuse would be cast into the waters, that the appointment of one inspector would have been entirely justifiable, and one was amply sufficient to perform all the duty. When Tweed gave place to Van Nort, the latter improved upon his predecessor by removing his two inspectors and appointing three others in their places. The residents about the lake charge this action to the influence of Hunted, and freely express the opinion that it is a very singular proceeding, to say the least. The matter is doubtless a very trivial one, but it appears to be one of some magnitude to the primitive half folk dwelling around Croton Lake. They moreover believe that Hunted is intent upon securing the removal of Daniel Adamson, the venerable keeper of Croton Dam. This old and faithful public servant is the wonder of the Croton Department. Since the first stone of the Dam was laid in 1837, now thirty-five years ago, Adamson has kept watch and ward over that entrance to the aqueduct, and during all that time has been absent but four nights from his post. All the floods and all the drouths of the Croton in that protracted period have been familiar to him, and he has watched over Croton Dam, which he affectionately calls "My Baby," with the solicitude of a father for a wayward child. Many a night, when a great rain has come on, he has got out of his bed, and, lantern in hand, has scrambled up the steep and dangerous paths to regulate the gates, so that the increased pressure of water should do no damage to the land or the aqueduct. When the people living about the lake speak of the anticipated removal of this old servant of the public to make room for one Joseph Palmer, who is a politician already provided with two places, they are apt to lose their patience. It is argued that Adamson has never been a politician, that he knows nothing but Croton Dam, and that the vital interest of the City is safer in his hands than it can be in any other. But the great objection to the change which old Adamson himself expects and plaintively mentions, is that it makes a political post of one of the most important in the municipal service, and that hereafter changes will probably be frequent. The result will be that sooner or later an utterly incompetent man will get the place, and in consequence of his neglect, the City will shudder some morning when it hears that some great disaster has occurred at Croton Lake that will put the water supply in jeopardy.

As to the immediate subject treated by Chief-Engineer Tracy, there was but one opinion about the lake. Adamson, whose opinion was worth more than that of all the others combined, was certain that in order to prevent the possibility of a water famine, the law which permits water to be drawn from Lakes Mahopac, Carmel and Gilead should not be repealed. Yesterday the water was flowing into the mouth of the aqueduct from the gate-house to the depth of eight feet two and three-quarters inches, and there was a depth of six inches flowing over the dam. In this condition of affairs there is plenty of water, but only last month the water was some inches below the top of the dam, and there were fears that the experience of 1869 was to be repeated. There seems to be no doubt that the storage capacity of Croton Lake is gradually decreasing, owing to the bed being filled up by the washings of the hills during freshets, and our reporter was yesterday shown spots where the water was two to six feet deep a few years ago which are now dry land. This filling up has greatly increased since the New-York and Boston Railroad Company has commenced cutting the hills overhanging the lake for their road, as the loose dirt is washed down into the lake during every heavy rain in great quantities. Mr. Adamson does not believe this filling-up (which he admits to be going on steadily) to be a matter of much importance if the upper lakes are held in reserve, to be drawn upon as emergency may require, as in that case the water can always be kept flowing over the dam; and so long as that is done, the City is, of course, sure of a full supply.

But there is another difficulty in the near future, which no one can ignore who stands on the bridge in the gate-house and looks into the little opening through which flows the water supply of this great City, which has increased with such astonishing rapidity during the past few years. It now takes a flow of eight feet two and three-fourth inches to keep up with the daily consumption of the City, and Mr. Adamson informed our reporter that the aqueduct will take a flow of only ten feet—it looked as if it would receive scarcely an additional foot. When the aqueduct was constructed, it was estimated that it would be adequate for all the needs of the City for fifty years, but now, when little more than half of this period is gone, its capacity is almost exhausted. Nothing is more certain that if the City continues to develop during the next decade, as it has during the last, the question will be not where water can be obtained, but how it can be got to the City. Before the year 1880, engineers will be required to complete the plans of a new aqueduct, and the City confronted by the heavy expense attending the construction of a new outlet from the Croton basin. Meantime, the opinions of all who are best informed in the matter concur that it is essential that the City must retain the legal right to draw from the upper lakes, in order to prevent the possibility of a water famine.

The following is a copy of the communication of Chief Engineer Tracy to George M. Van Nort, Esq., Commissioner of Public Works, which he presented on Friday last to the Legislature with his remonstrance against the repeal of the existing law to provide a further supply of pure and wholesome water to the City of New-York:

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS,
CHIEF ENGINEER'S OFFICE, 238 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, March 15, 1872.

To George M. Van Nort, Esq., Commissioner of Public Works:

Sir: I beg leave to call your attention to the following extracts from my annual report of April, 1871:

"Upon an examination of the records of the quantity of water delivered in the City in 1869, it was evident that during the extreme drouth of that year, a large part of the City came very near being left entirely without water. From the time of the earliest examination of the Croton River for supplying New-York with water, until the completion of the aqueduct in 1842, the flow of the river during the dry season was [illegible] showed that the flow of water in [illegible] times was only [illegible]. The Croton Reservoir or lake, at the head of the aqueduct, covers about 400 acres, and has a storage capacity of about 500,000,000 gallons above a level which will allow the aqueduct to deliver [illegible] gallons per day. The new receiving reservoir in the Central Park has a capacity of about 1,000,000,000 gallons, the old receiving reservoir in the Central Park about 150,000,000 gallons, and the distributing reservoir at Forty-second-street about 20,000,000 gallons. On the 1st of October, 1869, all of the available supply was completely exhausted, and the only remaining source was the small amount which was running in Croton River, and which probably did not exceed 27,000,000 gallons per day. The supply to the City for some time previous to October, was very much restricted by the partial closing of the stop-valves of the main pipes, where they leave the reservoirs, and also throughout the City, in order to prevent the entire draining of the reservoirs, and at the same time prevent the higher parts of the City from being left entirely without water. On the 3d of October there was a heavy rain, which filled the Croton Lake, and enabled the aqueduct, after that time, to carry any desired quantity that might be needed.

With a knowledge of these facts, and that the season of 1870, up to the first of May, had been drier than that of 1869 during the same month, and also that the Department had no more storage reservoir capacity under their control than they had in 1869, it was evident that immediate attention should be given to procuring an adequate supply of water for the City during the dry season of 1870. The Croton River and its tributaries have their rise principally in Westchester and Putnam Counties, though some of the small tributaries rise in Dutchess County, and some in the State of Connecticut. The whole area of land which drains into the Croton River, above the point at which the aqueduct is supplied, is about three hundred and forty square miles. At or near the source of many of the tributaries, there are natural lakes varying in size from fifty to 600 acres. These lakes are generally of great depth, and their waters are remarkably pure, clear and limpid, and are supplied either from springs in the lakes, or from springs near, which run but a short distance through rivulets before entering them. After a thorough examination had been made of the source of supply, it was determined that the only means for obtaining a full and adequate supply of water for the City would be by securing the right to drain down a number of these lakes, and in accordance with the instructions from this Department, such rights were secured, and the outlets were cut down, and a full and ample supply of pure and wholesome water was furnished to the City during the entire season, notwithstanding the fact that the drouth in 1870 was much more severe than that of 1869.

By a rain-gauge which was kept by this Department at Boyd's Corners, in Putnam County, the record shows that twenty-five per cent. more rain fell at that point between the 1st day of July and the 31st day of December, 1869, than fell during the same month in 1870. In fact, we were even compelled to obtain a part of our supply of water from the lakes during the month of January last. Since we have ceased using the latter we have built dams at their outlets, and some of them have now risen to a higher point than they were when we commenced drawing from them. One of them is now fully up to high-water mark, and a large stream flowing from it, and there can be no doubt but that the others will fill to their normal high-water mark before the dry season of 1872 commences; and notwithstanding the fact that the population of the City is constantly increasing, and that the quantity of water consumed is increasing in a greater ratio than the increase of population, it is evident from examinations and investigations that we have made, that an adequate supply of pure and wholesome water can be obtained from the valley of the Croton for a city with twice the population of New-York.

The new storage reservoir at Boyd's Corners is formed by building a dam across the west branch of the Croton River in the town of Kent, Putnam County. The dam is about 700 feet long, and high enough to raise the water sixty feet above the surface of the stream, and will flood 300 acres of land. The land for this reservoir was acquired by the Croton Aqueduct Department, which also decided to build a dam of concrete masonry, faced with stone, intending to trust alone to this wall or dam for retaining 3,000,000,000 gallons of water under a pressure of sixty feet head. They also entered into contract with parties for the construction of the same, and a large part of the masonry was completed before the organization of the present Department. The original design also contemplated passing the floods over the top of the dam, near its northern end. After a careful examination of the whole subject by this Department, it was deemed unsafe to trust to this wall of masonry alone, and it was decided to build a substantial and water-tight earth bank on the inner side of this wall, and to cut a canal through the solid rock, at the northern end of the dam, of a sufficient capacity to pass the water of floods around the dam, and allow it to flow over a natural rock surface into the river at some distance below the dam. The masonry, as originally designed, is very nearly completed, and a large part of the work of excavating the canal for passing the floods has been done, and the work pertaining to the construction of the bank has been commenced, and will be prosecuted with all the energy that can be brought to bear upon it."

Allow me now to remind you of the following facts:

The new storage reservoir at Boyd's Corners cannot be completed in time to furnish any water to the aqueduct during the present year. Although the reservoir, when completed, will have a large capacity, still additional reservoirs will be necessary to meet the growing wants of the City. It is not desirable ever to draw one reservoir entirely down.

If the law of 1871, chapters 56 and 298, should be repealed, you would be without any power to finish the reservoir at Boyd's Corners, or make others, or draw on the natural lakes in any emergency, as that law alone gives you the right to contract for or condemn the necessary water-rights and property, and provides for the paying for the same and doing the necessary work and constructions, and bring them into use. During the last twelve months I have had surveys and examinations in progress, which are now still going on, to ascertain the best location for additional storage reservoirs, and I expect soon to lay before you maps, plans and specifications for the construction of at least one other large storage reservoir, which will be wanted by the City, as soon as it can be built and fitted. It is desirable that the natural lakes should not be lowered by drawing off water for the aqueduct, except in extreme cases, but it is necessary for the safety of the City that these lakes should be held subject to use for the aqueduct in such extreme cases. The present calendar year has opened very dry, the ground has been frozen since Jan. 1, and the frost is now deep in the ground. The rain which has fallen has run off into the river, without soaking into the ground, or supplying the sources of springs to which we look for water during the dry parts of the year. On some days of the present month the natural flow of the Croton River has not sufficed to supply the aqueduct, and a resort to the water stored in Croton Lake has been necessitated. Winters of deep snow are without frost in the ground, (the ground never remains frozen under deep snow,) and the melted snow passes down into the earth and feeds the sources of the springs. A Winter of little snow and much frost usually precedes a season of low springs and low streams.

The Croton Valley has been almost without snow during the past Winter. The consumption of water requisite for sanitary purposes and fire, as well as the necessities of the City, constantly increases with the growth of the City, and the progress of its improvements. Until 1848 the daily requirement did not exceed 20,000,000 gallons, from that time the demand for water has steadily increased with the growth and prosperity of the City, at a greater ratio than the increase of population, until the present time.

During 1871 over 80,000,000 gallons a day was consumed. The law of 1871 was framed on the principle of the law of 1834, by which the City secured the original water rights and property for the construction of the aqueduct. The same authority to acquire water rights and land by purchase, or by appraisal, and to raise means for payment, is contained in both, and without the continuation of such authority the Department will be wholly unable to meet the absolute requirements of the City.

Respectfully yours,
EDW. H. TRACY, Chief Engineer.

The Terms upon which Liberal Republicans will be Received by Kentucky Democrats.

From the Lexington (Ky.) Press, March 15.

Folly, venality and vain ambition seem to rule the counsels of those arrogating to themselves ownership of the Democratic Party. Not content with the disasters produced by the new departure of last year—a doctrine now so dead that there is none to do it reverence, and which effectually slaughtered all who were foolish enough to mount it as a hobby—it is now proposed to turn over the Democracy, bag and baggage, to the control of men who a year ago were our most determined enemies, and whose only ground of friendship for us now is their greater hatred of Gen. Grant. Their war upon the Administration is personal rather than on principle; individual pique and private revenge has not changed their political opinions; they are Republicans as much so as Gen. Grant. With them, as with him, we hold no political fellowship—enter into no corrupt coalitions. If such men as Judge Davis, Senator Trumbull, Gov. Brown, or even Mr. Greeley, shall in good faith abandon the Republican Party, there may arise circumstances which would warrant their nomination by the democracy. But they would have to run as Democrats on a Democratic platform.

A Sermon on St. Patrick at the Roman Catholic Cathedral.

Father T. Burke delivered a sermon at the Roman Catholic Cathedral, (St. Patrick's,) yesterday. He sketched the early days of St. Patrick; his captivity in Ireland, and divine manifestations of his future mission; his ordination by Pope Celestine, and subsequent landing in Ireland; his labors in his mission, his journey from Donegal to Cro-Patrick, Mayo, and various incidents of his journey through the island. He afterward gave a brief synopsis of the history of Ireland and Catholicism then down to the time of Elizabeth, and drew a picture of the country under the penal laws. There was an immense crowd of people in the church, and they were evidently pleased with the discourse on their patron saint.

GEN. GRANT IN MISSOURI.

The Republican Party United for the Candidate of the Philadelphia Convention.

The Morning Herald, of St. Joseph, Mo., the leading "Liberal Republican" paper, outside of St. Louis, in that State, replies to the claim of the Schurz clique to represent the Liberals as against Gen. Grant. After declaring that the principal Liberal leaders are with the regular organization and in favor of the President's renomination, it says:

"The statement that the Liberal Republicans of 1870 are not now in favor of the renomination of Gen. Grant is evidently based upon the assumption that the movement of 1870 was hostile to the President. This is not so. The fact that the President—unwisely we think—advised his friends to support McClurg against Brown did cause a temporary feeling of hostility toward him; but the reasons which the President gave for this advice, viz.: that the Liberal movement was a scheme to hand the State over to the Democracy, time has demonstrated to have been eminently sound and truthfully prophetic. It is our candid opinion that Gen. Grant will command a larger Liberal Republican vote than any other candidate who can be named, and we will give our reasons for this belief before we close.

The proposition that Missouri Republicans have much to complain of, and are hostile to the President because certain men hold the offices, could have been made by no one thoroughly acquainted with the stuff of which the Republicans of this State are made. The bolt of 1870 had nothing to do with Gen. Grant's patronage. That division is healed. The true men of this State, since 1861, have fought under the banner of Republicanism. They are members of the Republican Party, for that organization was the only one which aided them in their contests with the invaders of the Southern Confederacy. For four years Missouri was a battle-ground on which some of the most sanguinary contests of the rebellion were fought, and Gen. Grant led the hosts which rallied under the banner of freedom. Missourians have not forgotten that, and it will take something more potent than a few crumbs of paltry patronage to drive them to the ranks of those who fought him and them in a life-and-death encounter. The masses of Missouri Republicans never give the subject of patronage a passing thought, and to place their Republicanism on this low ground is doing them base injustice. The Republicans of Missouri are intelligent, progressive, and fully posted in the current politics of the day. They read the newspapers. They have watched the course of Gen. Grant critically. Certain great facts stand out so prominently in his administration that they compel the admiration of the most hypercritical. Republicans of Missouri feel that Gen. Grant was tried in the fires of the rebellion, and came out a victorious patriot, an honest man. Three years of trial in the White House has given us assured security at home and increased power among foreign nations. Firmly, silently and with dignity, he has enforced the laws and protected loyal citizens in every portion of the republic. Important treaties have been made by which we are to receive justice from the great Powers of the Old World. The people know that the President will enforce those treaties. While taxation has steadily decreased, three hundred millions of debt have been paid. The percentage of corruption in Gen. Grant's Administration is not as great as that in any of his predecessors, and every known violator of law has been rigorously dealt with. The national credit has gradually grown strong, and the country has continually prospered. For these reasons the Republicans of Missouri stand by the Administration of Gen. Grant. Six Presidents have been renominated, and neither had made so brilliant a record as this. And yet, there are men who would have the world believe that the Republicans of Missouri will abandon this grand Republican Party, desert the colors under which they have rallied to so many fierce struggles, and go over to the enemy, because—because, forsooth, a few paltry offices in St. Louis are held by true and tried friends of Gen. Grant, who do not happen to be versed in the trickery and chicanery of a ward caucus!

This county, Buchanan, gave B. Gratz Brown 1,200 majority, but to-day almost every Liberal Republican in it is pledged to support the nominee of the Philadelphia Convention. At our last County Convention, speeches were made by Messrs. Wilkinson, Chandler and others, and every allusion to the fact that the party was once more a unit and for Gen. Grant, elicited a perfect whirlwind of applause. That is the feeling pervading the Republican masses of Missouri.

The Missouri Republicans do not enter the contest of 1872 with the same feelings that inspire their brethren of Kansas and Iowa. We go into that contest with none of the pomp and circumstance of a mere parade. Before us lie a sturdy contest, a severe struggle and a doubtful field. We go in to fight; we are determined to win the victory. We have the same enemy to confront which we have encountered on many occasions. We have fought him in the brush, in the prairie, and from house to house. We have worsted him in every engagement, and we shall again conquer. If our old leader is to carry the standard, the old hosts will rally with their old enthusiasm."

ST. PATRICK'S DAY.

How the Day is to Be Celebrated—Processions, Dinners and Festivities.

The 17th of March occurring on a Sunday this year, the natives of the Emerald Isle will celebrate St. Patrick's anniversary today in the customary manner. Every Irishman will abstain from labor if possible, and all will typify the day by wearing a shamrock in his hat or a green neck-tie. The women will, of course, betray their fondness for the national color, and appear with bonnets decorated with green ribbons, while many will don the dress kept for such occasions. Despite the efforts of the Catholic priesthood and the more intelligent class of Irish society, the customary street parade will take place today, despite wind or weather, and business interests will, of course, suffer from the hindrance to traffic invariably caused by the interminable procession of Hibernian societies.

According to the official notice, the programme for the parade will be as follows:

The procession will form on Second-avenue, the right resting on Eighteenth-street, in the following order:

Ancient Order of Hibernians, of New-York.
Ancient Order of Hibernians, Division No. 1, of Morrisania, Westchester County.
Ancient Order of Hibernians, Division No. 2, of West Chester, N. Y.
Quarrymen's Union Protective Society, New-York.
St. Bridget's Mutual Benefit and Benevolent Society.
Trap-block Makers' United Protective and Benevolent Society, Weehawken, N. J.
St. James' Roman Catholic T. A. B. Society.
St. Peter's Roman Catholic T. A. B. Society.
Immaculate Conception Roman Catholic T. A. B. Society.
Young Men's St. James Roman Catholic T. A. B. Society.
St. Gabriel's Roman Catholic T. A. B. Society.
St. Columba's Roman Catholic T. A. B. Society.
St. Bridget's Roman Catholic T. A. B. Society.
St. Vincent Ferrer's R. C. T. A. B. Society.
St. Michael's R. C. T. A. B. Society.
Holy Innocents' R. C. T. A. B. Society.
St. Jerome's R. C. T. A. B. Society, North New-York, Westchester County.
Assumption R. C. T. A. B. Society, Brooklyn.
St. Peter's R. C. T. A. B. Society, South Brooklyn.
Father Mathew U. B. T. A. B. (parent) Society.
Father Mathew U. B. T. A. B. Society, Branch No. 1.
Young Men's U. B. T. A. B. Society, Branch No. 1.
Father Mathew T. A. B. Society, No. 2, New-York.
Father Mathew T. A. B. Society, No. 3, New-York.
Father Mathew T. A. B. Society, No. 5, New-York.
Father Mathew T. A. B. Society, No. 1, Brooklyn.
Father Mathew T. A. B. Society, No. 7, Manhattanville.
Young Men's Father Mathew T. A. B. Society, No. 2, St. Anthony's Church, Greenpoint.
Father Mathew T. A. B. Society, No. 3, Brooklyn, E. D.
St. Patrick's Alliance Mutual B. B. Association.

Among the several military companies to take part in the parade are the Sixty-ninth Regiment, the Legion of St. Patrick, a company of the New-Jersey State National Guard, the Emmet Guard of Harlem, and the Tipperary Legion.

The procession will move at 1 o'clock precisely, when the signal gun will be fired. As soon as the military, under command of Col. James Cavanagh, shall have passed the right of the civic bodies, each society in its order will fall into column and proceed down Second-avenue to Second-street, up Second-street to the Bowery, down the Bowery to Chatham-street, across the City Hall Park, where the procession will be reviewed by Mayor Hall and the Common Council; up Broadway to Union-square, saluting and passing round Washington's monument; down Fourteenth-street to Seventh-avenue; up Seventh-avenue to Thirty-fourth-street, across Thirty-fourth-street to Second-avenue, down Second-avenue to Twenty-third-street, down Twenty-third-street to First-avenue to Eighth-street, to Cooper Institute, where the procession will be dismissed.

Besides the parade there will be festivities in the evening. The non-commissioned officers of the Sixty-ninth Regiment will give a ball at Irving Hall, and the Imitation Club give a reception at Harlem. The event of the evening will, however, be the eleventh annual banquet of the Knights of St. Patrick, to be given at Delmonico's, when several distinguished guests will be present. The Friendly Sons of St. Patrick will give their eighty-eighth banquet at the Hotel Brunswick.

In Brooklyn there will be nearly thirty Hibernian, temperance and church societies in the parade. The procession will form on Union-avenue, near Grand-street, march down Grand to Fourth-street, through Fourth-street to Bedford-avenue, thence to Myrtle-avenue, through the latter to Kent-avenue, thence to Willoughby-avenue, to Classon-avenue, to Myrtle, to Canton-street, to DeKalb-avenue, to Debevoise-street, to Myrtle-avenue, to Gold-street, to Front and thence to Jay-street, Jay to Fulton-street, thence to Joralemon-street, (passing in review before the Mayor and Aldermen at the City Hall,) and thence to Court-street, down to Hamilton-avenue, along the avenue to Columbia-street, thence to Harrison-street, to Hicks-street, to Atlantic-street, to Vanderbilt-avenue, and thence to Pacific-street, to Classon-avenue, to Fulton-avenue, to Cumberland-street, to Myrtle-avenue. From there will be reviewed by Mayor Powell and [illegible]. The St. Patrick Society of Brooklyn will dine at the Atheneum, in Clinton-street, and the President, James Connolly, will deliver the customary oration.

THE CHARGES AGAINST MILLER.

Close of the Investigation in this City—The Evidence on Saturday.

The investigation of George W. Miller's acts as Superintendent of the Insurance Department was resumed, on Saturday, before the Subcommittee of the Legislature, Mr. Babcock presiding. Charles B. Whitehead, counsel for the Insurance Department under Mr. Barnes, testified that he had examined several companies and was paid from fee to fees. Henry A. Oakley, Ex-President of the Board of Underwriters, testified that the Board always took notice of irregularities; knew of no cause of complaint against Mr. Miller's administration; the Board would resist and try to remedy any evil in the Insurance Department. Ashbury M. Sharman and two others testified that Miller had not overcharged the companies for examination. The next important witness was F. W. Bryant, who testified that the assets under the supervision of the Insurance Department, in fire, life and marine insurance, amounted to $300,000,000, and that the annual expenses of the Department were about $80,000—about one-fiftieth of one per cent., or two per cent. in a century. In answer to Mr. Barnes, he said that he went to Europe last Summer in answer to a telegram from Mr. Miller, but at his own expense; made no examination of any company, and received no pay from any foreign insurance company toward the expenses of his trip.

J. W. Ballard, of Connecticut, testified that he had written articles for the New-York Times in reference to Miller's official conduct; he believed the articles were true at the time he wrote them, but he had since come to a different conclusion, and for the change in his opinion he said he had not received any inducement from Miller. He wrote the articles himself, and offered them to the Times, and he was paid for them by check in the name of F. W. Browning.

Charles M. Goodsell, one of the proprietors of the *Spectator*, testified that Ballard had been on his paper about two years, under a salary, and he, witness, was not aware that he was writing for another paper in opposition to the policy of the *Spectator*; witness had cause recently to suspect that Ballard wrote the articles, from the style of the language; when the suspicion became confirmed, witness intimated that Ballard ought to go forward and acknowledge his error.

The evidence to be taken in New-York was then closed, and the Subcommittee adjourned to meet with the full Committee at Albany.

One of the writers of articles against Mr. Miller in this paper has come forward (under strong and peculiar pressure, as we are assured,) to testify that, although he formerly believed Mr. Miller guilty, he has seen cause within the past few days to change his mind. He professed to be well-informed formerly, and was supposed to be "an expert," as it is called, in insurance matters. His conversion is a sudden one. Goodsell and Miller are successful hands at dealing with some people. Browning—or Ballard—sent the following note to our office on Saturday:

My Dear Sir: I have carefully gone over the ground of such charges as my articles have made against Superintendent Miller, and, as the various witnesses have put in their testimony, have gradually been compelled to find that what I believed to be true, and capable of being substantiated, (and which others believed as firmly as I did,) cannot be maintained by any legal evidence which I can produce. The insurance laws permit all that Mr. Miller himself has done, and he cannot be held responsible for what some men are shown to have done under their commissionerships from him. I am compelled, therefore, to come forward in quite a different way than I expected to even a week ago. As a matter of honor to all parties, I write you this, and shall say as much to Mr. Miller if the opportunity is given on the stand or elsewhere. Yours truly,

F. W. BROWNING.

In reference to this, we shall only say at present that Ballard was introduced to us by a gentleman of the highest character, and that his "thirteen years of insurance work" seemed a guarantee that he knew what he was writing about. That there are circumstances which give Goodsell, proprietor of the *Spectator*, (known as "Miller's paper,") a strong hold over Ballard, we now learn from a correspondent. The evidence against Miller, taken before the Committee, was certainly not calculated to produce Ballard's sudden change of convictions.

The Judiciary Committee—The Charges Against Barnard.

The investigation of the charges against Judge Barnard was resumed on Saturday last. Seven witnesses were examined, namely, Mr. Charles H. Tweed, Jas. H. Coleman, Mr. Morgan, George Fowler, Thomas B. Fox, Mr. Reuter and J. Davenport. The testimony of the majority of the witnesses was in relation to the first of the list of charges against Judge Barnard, viz.: that of conspiring with Jay Gould, Fisk and Dudley Field, to seize the Albany and Susquehanna Railroad. The most important testimony taken during the day was that of Mr. Fowler, who gave a detailed account of the manner in which Judge Barnard appointed James Fisk and Mr. Coulter Receivers of the Susquehanna Railroad. In concluding his testimony, this witness stated that the whole transaction did not occupy more than ten or fifteen minutes, and there was nothing formal or business-like in it so to denote that it was a matter of great importance.

Judge Barnard addressed the Committee and said that he admitted all the charges the Bar Association brought against him in reference to the release of convicts without bonds, but that at the proper time he would be able to justify these and all his other official acts.

Mr. S. J. Tilden, in an interview with a Times reporter, emphatically denied the charge brought against him by Jay Gould, that he had been retained by him as counsel for the Erie Railroad, and paid a fee of $10,000.

The Committee will meet again today at 10 A. M., when the charge of conspiring with Messrs. Howe and Hummell to release prisoners from Blackwell's Island is expected to be investigated.

Sunday Among the Germans—Concerts and Soirees.

The Schillerbund, a leading German vocal organization, gave a concert at the Germania Assembly Rooms last evening, for which a rich programme was presented, embracing some of the choicest German compositions. There was a large attendance of the friends of this organization, and at the conclusion of the concert there was a ball.

At the Club-house of the Lese Verein, corner of Fifty-fifth-street and Third-avenue, an entertainment was given by the upper classes of the German School Institute of the Nineteenth Ward, which was attended by a select audience of Germans of the upper part of the City. The musical exercises were under the direction of Messrs. Eyer and Siebert. The affair was concluded by a soirée dansante.

The German Sunday-school for Free Social and Moral Education was engaged in a similar entertainment, at the Turn Hall in Fourth-street, last evening, which also concluded by a dancing soirée.

The German Veteran Union, composed of Germans who served in the late war, held an anniversary festival at the Walhalla, in Orchard-street, last evening, which was fully enjoyed by all participating.

The Hoboken Lodge of the Independent Order of Odd-fellows, gave a humoristic and musical soirée at the Beethoven Maennerchor Hall.

A dramatic section, composed of members of Company D, of the Eleventh Regiment, gave a dramatic entertainment at the New-York Assembly Rooms, on Second-avenue and First-street.

The Arion and Liederkranz Societies closed the carnival season on Saturday night, each by a masked soirée dansante, at their respective club-houses, both of which were select affairs, and as they were intended to be private, only a few outsiders were admitted.

A fact, which may not be generally known, is, that there exists, even among the Germans, a Women's Suffrage Association. The Association announces that it will hold a public meeting on the subject of women's rights, at the Turn Hall, on Thursday, when two ladies, Augusta Lilienthal and Clara Neumann, will deliver addresses. An address will also be delivered by Dr. Adolph Douai, of Newark.

The German Brooklyn Freethinkers' Union gave an entertainment last evening, at the Tivoli, in Atlantic-street, for the benefit of Ludwig Tenebach, who is recently reported from Germany, lives in destitute circumstances in the town of Nuremberg.

The Fifth Assembly District German Reform organization met at No. 356 Prince-street, yesterday afternoon, and enrolled some additional members.

Personal.

Count Arnim, of the German Legation, and Col. John Mason Loomis, of Chicago, are at the Brevoort House. Judge Tremain, of Albany; Gen. J. M. Corse, of Chicago, and S. T. Foss, of the Quebec *Chronicle*, are at the Gilsey House. Gen. R. P. Buckland, of Ohio; Hon. Jas. F. Wilson, of Iowa, and Col. C. T. Pollard, of Alabama, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel. Francis B. Hayes, Esq., Ex-President of the Union Pacific Railroad, is at the Hoffman House. James Austin, Member of Parliament, Canada, is at the Sturtevant House. Gen. Clinton B. Fisk, of St. Louis, and Hon. H. D. Newcomb, of Louisville, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel. Hon. Homer Ramsdell, of Newburg, is at the Westminster Hotel.

Gov. John T. Hoffman left this City, yesterday, for Albany.

THE MURDERED OFFICER.

Funeral of Philip Lambrecht Yesterday—Procession and Burial of [illegible] Victim.

Yesterday, the dead body of Philip Lambrecht, the murdered policeman, lay in state at his house. At 12½ P. M. ten companies of the Metropolitan Police, the entire reserve force, under the command of Superintendent Kelso, Inspectors Dilks and Jameson, and Drill-Capt. Copeland, each company led respectively by Capts. Ulman, Allaire, Cameron, Leary, Ward, Kennedy, Walsh, McDermott, Washburne and Byrnes, proceeded to the foot of East Fifty-fourth-street, to take part in the funeral.

Before the Police Battalion reached the house, the people were thronging toward it from all quarters. The street and sidewalks were crowded and the piles of lumber in an adjacent lumber-yard were covered with lookers-on. The house, a large, old-fashioned structure standing alone, with wide piazzas on all sides, was besieged by persons anxious to get inside.

Policemen were stationed at the doors, and the crowd were forced to fall in line, enter by the western door, pass through the room where the corpse was lying, and go out by the eastern entrance. In one room Lambrecht's aged mother, other female relatives, and his younger brothers were seated, overwhelmed with grief and surrounded by sympathizing friends. In the next room was the casket containing the body of the murdered officer, placed upon a bier, and sufficiently near the centre of the room to allow of free passage around it. The casket of rosewood, and on the lid a silver-plated cross bearing the name and age of the deceased, twenty-six years, two months and three days. Wreaths and a large cross, made up of natural camellias, lilies, rosebuds, and smaller flowers were disposed upon the body.

Shortly after 1 o'clock the Veteran Association of the Ninth Regiment Volunteers, (Hawkins' Zouaves,) of which deceased was an honored member, filed into the room to bid him farewell. The steady tramp of policemen was then heard outside, and the force of the Nineteenth Precinct, of which Lambrecht was a member, entered the room.

People said that the Fifty-ninth-street gang of roughs had been long waiting for a chance to get "square on him" for the damaging evidence which he gave against Real, in the Smedick murder case. He had shown himself an upright and conscientious officer and they hated him for it. Lambrecht's record as a Union soldier was referred to with pride by his friends. They narrated how he had done faithful service for two years with Company C, in Hawkins' Zouaves; how at the battle of Roanoke, he had seized the colors from the falling standard-bearer, advanced forty feet in front of the line, and so inspired his comrades with fresh courage. They told also of his services after the expiration of his first term, with the Eighty-fourth Regiment, New-York Volunteers, under Col. Conklin, his re-enlistment in the One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Regiment from New-York, and of his gallant behavior at the fall of Fort Wagner. His brother George, who has been reported to have made threatening remarks toward his brother's assailant, was desirous, through his friends, of contradicting the statement of such action upon his part.

The coffin was placed in a hearse drawn by four grey horses. The funeral cortege was formed in the following order:

Grafulla's Seventh Regiment Band.
Company of Zouaves, armed and uniformed.
Veteran Association, with [illegible].
Superintendent Kelso, and Inspectors Dilks and Jameson.
Police reserve [illegible].
(Capt. Ulman's men at the head of the column.)

Guard of Honor.	Guard of Honor.	Guard of Honor.
	Hearse.	
	Guard of Honor.	
	Carriages.	

The guard of honor around the hearse was composed of members of the Ninth Veteran Association and the Police reserve of the Nineteenth Precinct. The Police Commissioners, and other officials of the Department, also attended the funeral in carriages. The procession marched slowly up Fifty-fourth-street, to Madison-avenue, to Thirty-fourth-street, to the ferry. A large crowd, which swelled in numbers on the line of march, moved along with it.

The procession disbanded in Thirty-fourth-street, and after some delay, twelve men from the Nineteenth Precinct, under command of a Sergeant, the Police Commissioners, Capt. Gunner, and the immediate friends of the deceased, accompanied the body to Calvary Cemetery, where, after the prayers for the dead in Calvary Church, it was interred.

Pickpockets on the Street-Cars.

On Saturday afternoon Mr. Roland Story, a commission merchant at Nos. 284 and 286 Cherry-street, stepped on the platform of a South-street car at the Fulton Ferry, going up town. On the platform Mr. Story noticed three rough-looking characters, and at once placed his hand in his pocket to protect his pocketbook. He was rudely jostled against by the men whom he suspected of being pickpockets, and, being in danger of falling from the platform, drew out his hand to steady himself. At this instant he was relieved of his pocketbook containing $20 and two checks for $100 each, with which they succeeded in making their escape. Mr. Story yesterday reported his loss at the Fourth Precinct Station-house. The payments of the checks have been stopped.

NEW-YORK AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

The "Old Officer of the Army of the Potomac," who answered the communication of "A Twenty Years' Subscriber," requesting the name and regiment of the Colonel killed in our Union Army, whose widow is reduced to the necessity of taking in washing to support her family, will find a letter awaiting him at this office giving all the information he desires.

The total amount of subscriptions received up to the present for Mr. Hepworth's new church, is $110,000.

Judge James R. Whiting died of pneumonia, on Saturday night, at his residence at Spuyten Duyvil.

Today counsel in the Hall case will argue as to the power of the Court to grant a further extension of the term.

John Haley, who stabbed Robt. Hawes with a pen-knife on Saturday, was committed at Jefferson Market yesterday.

Thomas Moore, aged sixty, was found dead in his room, at No. 12 Catharine-street, last evening, from hemorrhage of the lungs.

William and John Bennett, proprietors of a keno bank at No. 110 Eighth-avenue, at Jefferson Market, yesterday, were held in $500 bail to answer.

Yesterday morning Ann Mulholland, of No. 163 Greenwich-street, was stabbed by Jennie Patterson, colored, of No. 14 Grand-street, with a table-knife.

Thomas Ryan, a lad, was committed by Justice Hogan, at the Tombs, yesterday, for having stolen $30 worth of books from the American News Company.

The Seventh Ward Council of Political Reform will be addressed to-morrow evening by Gen. Joseph C. Jackson, L. C. Wachner, Esq., and others, at Botanic Hall, No. 83 East Broadway.

Ernst Clift and Victor Poadelje, of No. 124 Seventh-avenue, were brutally beaten by August Cordonnier, of No. 205 Seventh-avenue, who was held at Jefferson Market yesterday to answer.

James Hoag, of No. 15 Carmine-street, was knocked down and robbed by Lemuel L. Slater, of No. 244 Clinton-street, on Saturday night, who was committed at Jefferson Market yesterday.

The authorities of the House of Refuge desire to be understood that no such person as John Scott is connected with that institution, as would be erroneously imagined by an editorial in a late issue of the Times.

In West Twenty-sixth-street, on Saturday night, Daniel Clifford, of No. 252 West Twenty-seventh-street, was knocked down and robbed of a silver watch by Wm. McCann, who was committed at Jefferson Market yesterday.

St. James' Methodist Episcopal Church, at Harlem, held its missionary anniversary yesterday. In the morning the pastor, Rev. Dr. Ridgway, preached, and $400 were contributed, and in the evening $800 were raised.

A meeting of the New-York City Church Extension and Missionary Society of the M. E. Church, was held last night at the Eighteenth-street Church. Addresses were delivered by Rev. Cyrus D. Foss and Mr. Andrew McLean.

Yesterday a memorial tablet to the late W. W. Cornell was unveiled in the Perry-street Methodist Episcopal Church, formerly a mission, under the City Sunday-school and Missionary Society, of which Mr. Cornell was President.

Richard Tenbrock and Eliza Burnett, both colored, were acting in a disorderly manner in the hall way of No. 153 Greene-street, yesterday afternoon. Mrs. Betsy Anderson ordered them to leave, and Tenbrock fired a pistol at her without effect.

Byron Calkins, aged twenty-seven, residing at No. 217 West Thirtieth-street, a conductor on the Hudson River Railroad, attempted to commit suicide at the depot in West Twenty-ninth-street, yesterday, by swallowing a large dose of laudanum. Dr. Buchanan saved his life.

BROOKLYN.

Officer McQuade was assaulted about midnight, Saturday, while endeavoring to quell a disturbance at a ball in Union Hall, on Division-avenue, Williamsburg, and stabbed by William Donnelly and Thomas Key, who were arrested.

Margaret Whalen, of No. 510 Sixth-avenue, a small-pox patient, got up, walked to the door of her room, and fell dead on Saturday.

John Hass, a baker, Leonard-street, was arrested on Saturday night, on the complaint of Johanna Kenney, a little girl of fourteen, for an indecent assault upon her.

Edward Ford, of No. 70 Noble-street, late on Saturday night, had his skull fractured by Geo. A. Meyerdierks, saloon-keeper, at No. 91 Franklin-street. Meyerdierks was arrested.

The property-holders along the line of Atlantic, Henry, Fulton and Clinton streets, and Flatbush-avenue, are likely to have their assessments for paving reduced by one-third, which the city will assume to itself.

LONG ISLAND.

George M. Tileston has been appointed Postmaster of Huntington, vice Wm. L. Conant.

Mrs. Wm. Smith, of Sayville, was found dead in bed, on Friday morning. She had gone to bed well.

The Water Commissioners of Long Island City have reported in favor of [illegible] Meadows as a source of water supply.

The trustees of Flushing have reported in favor of the Holly system of supplying water to that village, and report the cost to be $117,000. A vote will be taken this month.

On the first Tuesday in April, the local town and city elections of Suffolk and Queens Counties take place. During the coming week, the two parties, in most of the towns, will make their nominations.

Two politicians of Suffolk County recently got into a controversy, and as an amount of personalities seemed to call the ire of one of the parties, he challenged his opponent to fight a duel. The latter having the right to choice of weapons, insisted on rotten eggs. It was useless for the challenger to plead the ridiculous position in which they would be placed. His antagonist insisted. They met, a limited number of eggs were used on both sides, and they separated, neither being dangerously wounded.

STATEN ISLAND.

This evening the Knights of St. Patrick, of Richmond County, will hold their fifth annual banquet at the Pavilion Hotel, New-Brighton.

The Staten Island ferry-boats, *Westfield* and *Northfield*, made their regular trips yesterday with three Deputy Sheriffs on board of each boat.

NEW-JERSEY.

The trials of the officials of Jersey City will be commenced in the Hudson County Court today.

St. Patrick's Day will be celebrated by processions of the Hibernian societies in the principal cities of New-Jersey today.

A meeting of delegates of Swiss societies, to make arrangements for a Swiss national celebration, was held in Newark yesterday afternoon.

[Advertisement.]

"Come What, Come May, Time and the hour runs the roughest day." Remember this encouraging fact, and buy your hats at Knox's, No. 212 Broadway. His Spring style has just been introduced.

Passengers Arrived.

In steam-ship General Barnes, from Savannah.—A. Abbott, C. Ernst, Miss L. Abbott, Mrs. A. Gibson, [illegible] and 17 steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises....6:10 | Sun sets....6:07 | Moon sets....1:30
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook..2:50 | Gov. Island..3:37 | Hell Gate..4:10

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SUNDAY, March 17.

Arrived.

Steam-ship Dorian, (Br.,) Taylor, Genoa Jan. 21, Leghorn 23d, Naples 30th, Messina Feb. 7th, Palermo 12th, and Gibraltar 18th, with mdse. and 35 passengers to Henderson Bros. Capt. Taylor reports: [illegible] weather up to March 5, after which we encountered a continuation of gales from W. S. W. to W. N. W., raging every few hours and accompanied with squalls of terrific force. During 25 years' experience afloat I never encountered such weather. In the squalls the water was actually torn up in sheets and hove in the air, rain pouring in torrents, the mastheads enveloped in clouds, lightning fairly blinding, and the thunder [illegible]. This weather continued more or less up to the 15th inst., when it gradually toned down, enabling us to make some headway.

Steam-ship General Barnes, Mallory, Savannah March 14, with mdse. and passengers to Livingston, Fox & Co.

Steam-ship George Washington, Gager, New-Orleans March 10, with mdse. and passengers to H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Steam-ship Isaac Bell, Blakeman, Richmond, City Point and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship John Gibson, Winters, Georgetown, D. C., with mdse. to Geo. B. Merrick.

Steam-ship Western Metropolis, Quick, New-Orleans March 10, with mdse. and passengers to F. Baker.

Steam-ship South Carolina, Beckett, Charleston March 13, with mdse. and passengers to Henry R. Morgan & Co.

Ship Arminta, (of Liverpool,) Marles, from Calcutta, arrived and anchored on the Bar; came up this A. M., and reports having experienced light southerly winds down the Bay of Bengal; crossed the equator in the Indian Ocean Dec. 5, in lon. 88 14 E.; from thence light S. and S. W. winds to lat. 11 S.; thence took S. E. trades in lat. 12 06 S., lon. 81 52 E., and carried them all the way through; passed the Cape of Good Hope Jan. 18, St. Helena Jan. 29; crossed the equator in the Atlantic Feb. 6, in lon. 23 W.; had fresh N. E. trades and moderate weather up to Cape Hatteras; from thence a succession of gales; March 1, lat. 36 24, lon. 77 32, experienced a severe hurricane, commencing at N. E., veering round to S. S. W. and N. W., lasting 12 hours; barometer at the time, 28.90; lost quarter-boats and stove bulwarks; on the 9th was 300 miles further S. E. than we were on the 1st; received a pilot 15th inst., from boat Isaac Webb, No. 8.

Bark Haviland, (of Dundee,) Robertson, Shanghai Nov. 12, with tea to Everett & Co. Passed Anjier Dec. 2, Cape of Good Hope Jan. 13, St. Helena Jan. 21. Crossed the equator Feb. 18, in lon. 33 W. Had moderate monsoons down the China Sea to lat. 3 N., then variable winds to Anjier; had strong trades in the Indian Ocean to 18 S.; then heavy variable winds to Cape of Good Hope, strong winds to St. Helena; then light S. E. trades to lat. 3 20 S.; then took the N. E. trades to lat. 23 N., lon. 56 W.; then light winds to lat. 30 N., lon. 68 W.; from thence strong variable gales.

Bark Mignon, (Nor.,) Olsen, Antwerp 108 ds., with mdse. to Funch, Edye & Co. Made the southern passage, and had continual W. and N. W. gales; has been 30 ds. W. of Bermuda; lost main-topmast and stove bulwarks; March 1, lat. 39 40, lon. 73, spoke schr. Bordelais, (Fr.,) from Bordeaux, for Port-au-Platte; 14th, off the Capes of Delaware, schr. Carrie Heyer, from Savannah, for New-York, who kindly supplied us with provisions.

Bark Maggie M., (of St. John, N. B.,) Mitchell, Sagua 20 ds., with sugar to Grinnell, Minturn & Co.—vessel to master. Has been 11 ds. N. of Hatteras with heavy N. W. and N. E. gales.

Bark John Griffin, Westberg, Havana 18 ds., with sugar to Dunford, Knowlton & Co.—vessel to James E. Ward & Co. Was 8 ds. N. of Hatteras with N. W. and N. E. gales.

Brig Loch Lomond, (of Stockton,) Clough, Matanzas Feb. 24, with molasses to order—vessel to E. P. Buck & Co. Had fine weather to Feb. 29; in lat. 32 47 took the wind from N. N. W. to N.; since that time have experienced a succession of northerly gales; March 2, had a rotary gale from E. N. E. to N. W. in 12 hours it passed those points and blew with fearful violence and with a very bad sea; was 16 ds. N. of Hatteras with extreme cold.

Brig S. A. Holbrook, (Dan.,) Tuthill, Havana 21 ds., with sugar and tobacco to Dunford, Knowlton & Co.—vessel to Cartwright & Harrison. Had heavy N. E. and N. W. gales the entire passage; has been 15 ds. N. of Hatteras; 3d inst., lat. 35 13, lon. 74 30, had a severe storm E. S. E., shifting instantly to W. N. W., blowing with great fury; stove cabin doors and water-casks.

Brig Thomas Turrell, (of New-Haven,) Thompson, Mayaguez, P. R., 21 ds., with sugar to L. W. & P. Armstrong. Has had N. W. and N. E. gales from lat. 31; has been 7 ds. N. of Hatteras. 22d, in co. with brig George, for New-Haven.

Brig Balear, (of [illegible],) Balm, San Blas 19 ds., with cocoa-nuts to G. Wessels. Left no vessels; had N. W. gales the entire passage; has been 3 ds. N. of Hatteras.

Brig [illegible], Dry Harbor, Jam., 25 ds., with coffee, logwood and pimento to E. de Cordova—vessel to John Zittlosen. Had N. E. and N. W. gales; was 7 ds. N. of Hatteras.

Brig Abbey Thaxter, (of Bangor,) Parker, Mayaguez, P. R., 25 ds., with sugar and molasses to Nadal & Cuebas—vessel to S. C. Loud & Co. Had light variable winds up to Bermuda, from thence 15 ds., with heavy gales from S. E. to N. W.; March 3, had a heavy gale, commencing at S. E. and veering to N. W.; stove boat, water-casks, and lost and split sails; March 13, 60 miles S. E. of Barnegat, saw a ship with a dismasted brig in tow; could not ascertain her name; 15th, in company with schr. Evaline, for New-York.

Schr. Leading Star, (of St. John, N. B.,) Foote, Old Harbor, Jam., Feb. 17, with logwood to A. H. Solomon—vessel to Henry & Parker. Had moderate weather up to March 2, in lat. 26 29, lon. 75 33, experienced a very heavy gale from W., lasting twelve hours; it drove us on Little Bahama Bank; crossed the bank to the eastward of Matanilla Shoal; from thence to 6th inst., strong winds and variable; on account of a long and tedious passage we became short of provisions, and on the 8th inst., lat. 31 54, lon. 77 30, we boarded the brig Guiding Star, of and for New-York, from ——, and found her nearly in the same condition [illegible].

Schr. Daybreak, Blake, Cardenas 20 days, with molasses to Moses Taylor & Co.—vessel to James E. Ward & Co. Had moderate weather up to lat. 32, from thence a succession of strong variable gales; broke fore boom and split foresail; March 4, lat. 35 10, lon. 77, encountered a terrific storm, with thunder and lightning; [illegible] was 6 ds. N. of Hatteras.

Schr. R. B. Brooking, (of Wiscasset,) Brown, Milk River, Jam., 20 ds., with logwood to D. R. Wetsler—vessel to H. W. Loud & Co.; had heavy N. W. and N. E. gales; was 10 ds. N. of Hatteras; March 8, lat. 36 10, lon. 74 30, took a gale from E. S. E. to S. E. and N. W., lasting 36 hours, in which lost foresail and foregaff.

Schr. James O'Donohue, (of Bangor,) Smith, [illegible] with logwood to [illegible] & Co.—vessel to Miller & Houghton. March 1 was in lat. 34 47 N., lon. 74 45 W.; from that time up to the 12th experienced a succession of heavy gales from N. E., W. and eastward, in which was drifted back to the southward of Stream twice; March 8, lat. 36 42, lon. 73 45, at 7½ A. M. was run into by bark [illegible], (Br.,) from Newport, Eng., for New-York, which carried away davits and did other damage to stern; [illegible].

Schr. W. T. Emerson, (of Orland,) Dow, Jacmel 24 ds. with logwood and coffee to Morrison and Bartow—vessel to R. J. Wenberg. Was 10 ds. N. of Hatteras with N. W. and N. E. gales; sprung bowsprit, split sails and stove boat.

Schr. Petronilla, (of Belize, Hon.,) Emery, [illegible] River, Nic., 18 ds. with mahogany and cedar to G. Wessels. Had strong variable winds throughout the passage; was 5 ds. N. of Hatteras.

Schr. Ricardo Barros, Newton, Baracoa 14 ds. with fruit to J. & T. Pearsall—vessel to R. J. Wenberg. Had heavy weather; split sails, lost boat, &c.; has been 5 ds. N. of Hatteras.

Schr. Gerant, (of Canning, N. S.,) Sanford, Maracaibo 21 ds., with coffee to Schmilinsky, Loeb & Co.—vessel to Benham & Co. Has had N. W. and N. E. gales from lat. 32; has been 8 ds. N. of Hatteras.

Schr. E. H. Naylor, Jacksonville 10 ds. for New-Haven, with lumber to master; has been 8 ds. N. of Hatteras, with heavy N. and N. W. gales; lost and split sails.

Schr. F. Merwin, Pearce, Charleston 20 ds. for Boston, with lumber to master; has been 15 ds. N. of Hatteras, with heavy N. E. and N. W. gales.

Schr. W. C. Dearborn, Scull, Wilmington, N. C., 8 ds. with naval stores to Overton & Hawkins.

Schr. C. A. Johnson, Harris, Washington, N. C., 7 ds., with naval stores, &c., to W. K. Hinman.

Schr. Saratoga, Brown, Providence, for Elizabethport.
Schr. Wm. O. Irish, Terrill, Providence, for Elizabethport.
Schr. Wm. F. Burden, Adams, Providence, for Elizabethport.
Schr. Susan & Mary, Kenyon, Providence, for Elizabethport.
Schr. Convoy, French, Elizabethport for Boston.
Schr. Highlander, Spear, New-Haven.
Schr. Wm. H. Thomas, White, New-Haven.
Schr. Orlando Smith, Ferris, Portchester.
Schr. Chancellor, Ferguson, New-Bedford.
Schr. Willard, Anderson, New-Bedford.
Schr. Amelia P. Cobb, Baker, Providence.
Schr. Henry May, Hackett, Providence.
Schr. Surf, Warwick, New-Haven.
Schr. A. M. Eldridge, Swain, Virginia.
Schr. D. B. Martin, Peterson, Virginia.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Mass., March 17.—Arr. steamers Hercules and Rattlesnake, from Philadelphia; brig Stord, from Singapore.

CHARLESTON, March 17.—Arr. steamer Georgia, from New-York.

FORTRESS MONROE, March 17.—Arr. bark St. Ursula, from Rio, for orders; reports spoke Feb. 9, bark Phoenix, from St. Mary's, for Montevideo, lat. 14 S., lon. 30 W.; 18th, passed a bark off Pernambuco flying a white flag with a red ball; March 1, [illegible]. Passed in, brig D. C. Chapman, from Matanzas; schr. Shiloh, from Cardenas.

SAVANNAH, March 17.—Arr. steam-ship Herman Livingston, from New-York.

VINEYARD HAVEN, March 16.—Arr. brig Surprise, (Br.,) from Cape Haytien, for Boston; schrs. [illegible] J. Simmons, from Bucksville, S. C., for Boston; Mary H. Reeves, from New-York, for [illegible]; Neponset and John M. Ball, from Virginia, for [illegible]. The latter reports [illegible] Hog Island bearing W. S. W. 20 miles, [illegible] fell in with the wreck of the sloop [illegible], with decks under water. She had apparently been run into and sunk. Also arr. schrs. Seguin, from New-York, for Portland; W. S. Baker, from Baltimore, for [illegible]. Sld. schrs. Calvin and Sarah F. Smith.

8 A. M.—Wind, N. W., fresh; weather clear and cold.

Spoken.

Feb. 23, by schr. R. B. Brooking, 35 miles N. E. of Grand Cayman, bark Josephine, from Milk River, Jam., for Philadelphia; Feb. 27, lat. 23 10, lon. [illegible], bark [illegible], from ——, for Boston; same date, &c., schr. Maggie E. Sammon, from Milk River, Jam., for New-York; March 1, off Carysfort Reef, passed a schr. with 1 railroad-car on deck, bound S.

Feb. 28, by schr. James O'Donohue, in lat. 28 21, lon. 74 [illegible], schr. Potosi, hence for Tampico and Vera Cruz; March 1, lat. 35, lon. 74 45, bark [illegible], (of Windsor, N. S.,) from Darien, for Newcastle, Eng.; 10th, schr. West Side, (of Brookhaven,) from Para, for New-York.

Jan. 2, by ship Arminta, in lat. 31 51 S., lon. 33 15 E., ship King Arthur, (Br.,) from Calcutta, for New-York.

[illegible], by schr. Petronilla, off Cape Antonio, schr. Crown Point, from New-Orleans for Point Antonio.

Feb. 21, by steam-ship Dorian, lat. 34 20, lon. 13 [illegible], passed brig Golconda, of and for Boston, from Smyrna.

Foreign Ports.

HAVANA, March 17.—Schr. [illegible], from Cardenas, passed a bark supposed to be the Stampede, laden with lumber and shooks, the water washing out of her stern and stem; she appeared to be abandoned.

MARACAIBO, Feb. 20.—In port, brig Sea Bird, (Br.,) Card, for New-York, in quarantine, having a case of small-pox on board.

MAYAGUEZ, Feb. 28.—In port, schr. G. B. McClellan, for New-York, 4 ds.

OLD HARBOR, Jam., Feb. 17.—In port, bark Ethan Allen, ldg. for New-York; schr. Chas. McCarty, Old Harbor, for Morant Bay, to load for Philadelphia.

European Marine News.

LONDON, March 17.—The steamer Dacian, from New-York, has arr. out.

WATCHES.

LADIES' WATCHES, GUARANTEED TIME-KEEPERS, OF ALL GRADES AND IN EVERY STYLE OF CASE, GOLD ENAMELED AND SET WITH GEMS.

GENTLEMEN'S WATCHES, A GREAT VARIETY FROM THE BEST MAKERS. CHAINS, LOCKETS, &c., TO CORRESPOND.

TIFFANY & CO.,
UNION-SQUARE.

F. KRUTINA

OFFERS, AT MANUFACTURERS' PRICES, HIS LARGE AND MOST ELEGANT STOCK OF

FURNITURE,

OF THE LATEST STYLE AND FINISH, AT HIS MANUFACTORY & WARE-ROOMS,
NOS. 96 AND 98 HOUSTON-ST.,
Between Bowery and 2d-av.

FANCY GOODS
AT HALF PRICES.
$30,000 WORTH FOR $15,000.
THE ALTURAS CO-OPERATIVES
Have purchased the
GOODS AND BUSINESS
formerly owned and managed by Mme. Dubet, at the corner of 4th-st. and Broadway, and proposing shortly to remove the same to their Arcade, at
NOS. 885 AND 887 6TH-AV.,
prior to so doing, they offer the entire stock of
JOUVIN & CIE. KID GLOVES,
Zephyr and German Worsted Patterns, Canvas, Floss Silk, Purse Twist, Beads, Clasps, and other French Fancy Articles.
Cords, Tassels, Buttons, Gilt and Silvered Laces, Braids, and all kinds of Trimmings for banners and theatrical purposes,
FOR A FEW DAYS ONLY,
AT ONE-HALF THE USUAL RETAIL PRICES.
Parties who desire this grade of goods will thus be enabled to obtain for $100 what has heretofore cost them $200, and will doubtless appreciate and improve this opportunity.
LOUISE FRIAND,
Forewoman.
NEW-YORK, March 18, 1872.

SAFES. MARVIN & CO.'S ARE THE BEST.
New-York, Philadelphia, Chicago.

ARTIFICIAL TEETH INSERTED PERMANENTLY without plates, clasps, or any extractions of the old ones. Teeth also built upon stumps, with crown and tube? to original shape and color, and warranted. The best of references given, if required, of the inventor, DR. SIGESMOND, No. 17 East 9th-st., between University and 5th-av.

SCHUYLER, HARTLEY & GRAHAM,
NO. 22 JOHN-ST. AND NO. 19 MAIDEN-LANE,
NOW OPENING A LARGE AND FRESH STOCK OF
FINE FRENCH CLOCKS,
BRONZES, CABINETS OF GAMES, LIQUOR-CASES, WRITING-DESKS, WORK-BOXES, AT CLOSE PRICES.